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14 November 1984

## **Southeast Asia Report**

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14 November 1984

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REGENERATION OF ARMY OFFICERS ANALYZED

BK201414 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 7 Oct 84 pp 1, 9

[Article by Purnama K., Ansel da Lopez and R.B. Siguantoro, entitled: "Military Officer Corps Reflects the Spirit of the Armed Forces"]

[Text] One day in 1966 following the abortive coup attempt by the 30 September Movement/Indonesian Communist Party, a senior military officer was scrutinizing the namelist of the Indonesian army officer corps at army headquarters. He studied the biographical data of each senior officer who had a chance to occupy a key post. What he discovered startled him.

Officers who were graduates of the Yogyakarta Military Academy would have an average age of 52 by 1982. This meant that the nonacademically trained officers of the 1945 generation would soon be disappearing because of the regulation stipulating retirement at age 55. This was the reason that he was quite shocked, especially in view of the fact that the Magelang generation (the 1960-61 graduates of the Magelang Military Academy) were at that time only junior officers while the graduates of the Army Officer Training Center [P3AD] who had already assumed mid-level positions were very few.

That officer's observation became a subject of discussion at the Army Command and General Staff College in Bandung. From then on, a need was felt to plan the recruitment of personnel to ensure a more directed management within the armed forces in anticipation of the regeneration process in the 1980's.

Regeneration has actually become more of a problem in the Army because in the Air Force, Navy, or Police Force, the process of educating officers has never experienced disproportionality.

Since the closure of the Yogyakarta Military Academy in 1949, there has been practically no educational institution to produce military officers through a military-academy system. While it is true that officer cadets were being sent to the Breda Military Academy in the Netherlands, their number was very small. They were actually recruited from the third batch of the Yogyakarta Military Academy cadets in the 1950's. The only military educational institution in Indonesia at that time was the P3AD, which managed to produce officers like Benni Murdani, Suweno, Dading Kalbuadi, and Sutaryo.

What is interesting to watch in this process of regeneration is actually not which officers from which academies will reach the top leadership of the Indonesian Armed Forces [ABRI], but rather how capable they will be in identifying themselves with the people's aspirations.

In the military sphere, there is an expression that the armed forces spirit is reflected in the personality and identity of its officer corps. Military officers who will appear in the ABRI leadership in 1980's were born between 1934 and 1938. The youngest of them were about 11 years old when the period of physical revolution ended in 1949. Among them are Siliwangi 6th Military Region Commander Major General Edi Sudrajat, Tanjungpura 12th Military Region Commander Brigadier General Ida Ragus Sujana, Merdeka 13th Military Region Commander Brigadier General R.I. Siregar, while 1 year older than those officers are Lambung Mangkurat 10th Military Region Commander Brigadier General Sjamsudin, Iskandar Muda 1st Military Region Commander Brigadier General Nana Narundana, and Brawijaya 8th Military Region Commander Major General Sugiarto. Greater Jakarta 5th Military Region Commander Major General Tri Sutrisno and Seventeenth August 3d Military Region Commander Brigadier General Suripto were 15 years old when Indonesian independence was recognized in 1949, while Cendrawasin 17th Military Region Commander Brigadier General R.K. Sembiring was only 11. Perhaps the youngest officer among the Magelang generation who is now assuming an important post is Brigadier General Wismoyo Arismunandar. He was born in 1940.

Viewed from the position of leadership maturity, Maj Gen Sugiarto appears to be the only officer that has assumed the most varied of regions command postings. He was once commander of the Siliwangi 6th Military Region Command, Diponegoro 7th Military Region Command, and then also commander of the Airborne Division of the Army Strategic Command [Kostrad]. His posting as a lower-ranking military officer included Irian Jaya, West Sumatera, and Ujungpandang. The same is true of Maj Gen Edi Sudrajat except that the latter toured the country for combat missions including the suppression drive against the Republic of South Maluku [RMS] rebels in Maluku, the PGRS Sarawak People's Guerrilla Force [PGRS] in West Kalimantan, and the Free Papua Organization in Irian Jaya. Earlier, he also assumed the post of military region commander twice.

At present, out of the 16 military region commanders, only three do not belong to the Magelang generation. They are Brawijaya 8th Military Region Commander Major General Sularso, a graduate of the Breda Military Academy in the Netherlands; Udayana 16th Military Region Commander Brigadier General Sutarto, a 1954 graduate of P3AD; Sriwijaya 4th Military Region Commander Brigadier General Rustandi A. Mustafa, a graduate of the Army Engineers Academy in Bandung.

The establishment of the Army Engineers Academy by Lieutenant General G.P.H. Jatikusumo in 1954 was a great boon to ABRI following the closure of the Yogyakarta Military Academy. As such, the continuity of the graduating officers was not severely interrupted. At that time, Jatikusumo was director of the Army's Engineers Corps. As the top Army leader at that time, Nasution



approved the initiative to set up an Army Engineers Academy, whose name was later changed to Army Technical Academy and which later on became one of the faculties of the Magelang Military Academy. It turned out that many of the graduate officers of this engineering academy filled in the positions left vacant by the 1945 generation and still unoccupied by graduates of the Yogyakarta and Breda Military Academies as well as P3AD.

In the central hierarchy level, the posts of assistant to the Army chief of staff were mostly occupied by the Breda graduates born in 1928-29, such as Major General Sudiman Saleh (assistant for personnel affairs), Major General Haryono Prawirodirjo, Major General Darsoyo, and General Rudini, the current Army chief of staff.

Many of the P3AD graduates have been entrusted to assume key posts, such as Major General Suweno as commander of Kostrad, Sebastian Sukoso as commanding general of the Training and Development Command, Major General Dading Kalbuadi as assistant for logistics attached to ABRI Headquarters. Together with General L.B. Murdani, all these officers were graduates of P3AD who then spent some time of their careers serving the RPKAD/Kopassandha [Army Paracommando Regiment/Special Forces Command].

Of all the 16 military region commanders, there are four who used to serve the elite Kopassandha. There are three out of the 16 who are graduates of the Magelang Military Academy's Faculty of Technology--Mulawarman 9th Military Region Commander Brigadier General I Gde Awet Sara, Lambung Mangkurat 10th Military Region Commander Brig Gen Sjamsudin, and Hasanudin 14th Military Region Commander Brigadier General Sutejo.

Brig Gen Sutejo has an impressive career and military training because as a final year cadet, he joined the suppression operations against the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Indonesia/Total Struggle Movement rebels. Promoted to second lieutenant, he subsequently joined the campaign to liberate Irian Jaya as a paratrooper. Later, as a company commander, he took part in the suppression operations against the RMS rebels in 1963. He was then assigned to the Malaysian border to suppress the PGRS/Paraku [North Kalimantan People's Force] communist guerrillas. Earlier, he took paracommando training, which enabled him to join Kopassandha. The small-built general speaks Chinese, English, and French. Before assuming his present post, he once served as chief of staff of the Cendrawasih 17th Military Region Command.

Another military region commander who used to serve Kopassandha is Maj Gen Edi Sudrajat, who is now Siliwangi 6th military region commander.

Of all the 16 commanders, two hail from cavalry corps, another two are engineers, while three of them have backgrounds in intelligence. They are Brig Gen Suropto, Brig Gen R.I. Siregar, and Maj Gen Sularso.

Brig Gen Suropto once served as deputy chief of the Army Information Agency following his assignment as assistant for intelligence of the Cendrawasih



17th Military Region Command. Later he was transferred to the Siliwangi 6th Military Region Command as assistant for intelligence. Before his appointment as chief of staff of Tanjungpura 12th Military Region Command, the 1960 graduate of the Magelang Military Academy was appointed assistant for intelligence to the Sumatera-West Kalimantan 1st Defense Territorial Command in 1981. Suropto was one of the first graduates of the Magelang Military Academy entrusted with the post of assistant for intelligence of a military region command. Both Suropto and Sugianto are officers of the younger generation who served in the Cendrawasih 17th Military Region Command at the same time.

Although these younger officers did not fully experience the war for national independence, the generation of Tri Sutrisno, Edi Sudrajat, and Sugianto was fortunate in that they managed to experience combat missions during the suppression drives against rebels in various areas. These operations provided a real testing ground not only for their combat expertise, but also for their social leadership.

The problem now is whether the next generation of officers be able to demonstrate maturity, especially maturity in social leadership?

To answer this question, someone from the Edi Sudrajat generation expressed his confidence that maturity can be acquired without having to create new "combat situations," even if such situations are necessary. Maturity can be gained as long as the organizers of military training courses are creative and innovative enough to make the simulated battlefields as real as possible. The officer gave the example of the British Armed Forces during the Falklands conflict. The last war waged by Britain had been about 30 years ago during the war for Israeli independence or probably during the Suez Canal conflict in 1956. However, during the Falklands conflict, the British forces were able to win the war as a result of the excellent military training of that country. It is indeed true that during peace time, tough military exercises are still a must.

What about the social leadership? The Civic Missions by Armed Forces (AMD) programs are not designed merely to win the public hearts through development programs, but in fact they have strategic significance in that they serve to maintain close mental ties between ABRI and the people. For a generation of officers who have never experienced war alongside the people, the AMD programs should be very beneficial. The cultivation of social wisdom will hopefully be implemented among the young officers.

Recalling President Suharto's speech in 1982 when he commissioned new graduates of the armed forces academy, we are reminded that the regeneration process within ABRI will reach its climax in 1987. To give a general idea on the age bracket of these officers and when they are expected to retire, the following list is presented to the readers. The retirement age is 55 but with presidential approval, their length of service can still be extended.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Year of birth</u>	<u>Year of retirement</u>
L.B. Murdani	Armed forces commander	1932	1988
Rudini	Army chief of staff	1929	1985
M. Romly	Navy chief of staff	1928	1984
Sukardi	Air Force chief of staff	1931	1987
Bambang Triantoro	Army deputy chief of staff	1931	1987
Sudiman Saleh	Assistant to Army chief of staff	1928	1984
Suweno	Army strategic commander	1929	1985
Susilo Sudarman	1st defense territorial commander	1928	1984
Yogie S. Memed	2d defense territorial commander	1929	1985
Suparjo	3d defense territorial commander	1929	1985
Kahpi Suriadireja	4th defense territorial commander	1931	1987
Haryono	Assistant to Army chief of staff	1929	1985
Nana Narundana	1st Military Region commander	1936	1992
Harsudiyono	2d Military Region commander	1935	1991
Suripto	3d Military Region commander	1934	1990
Rustandi A. Mustafa	4th Military Region commander	1933	1989
Tri Sutrisno	5th Military Region commander	1935	1991
Edi Sudrajat	6th Military Region commander	1938	1994
Sugiarso	7th Military Region commander	1936	1992
Sularso	8th Military Region commander	1929	1985
I Gde Awet Sara	9th Military Region commander	1936	1992
Sjamsudin	10th Military Region commander	1937	1993
[11th Military Region Command was abolished in 1973 and its territory incorporated into the 10th Military Region Command]			
Ida Bagus Sujana	12th Military Region commander	1936	1992
R.I. Siregar	13th Military Region commander	1938	1994
Sutejo	14th Military Region commander	1937	1993
H. Simanjuntak	15th Military Region commander	1937	1993
Sutarto	16th Military Region commander	1930	1986
R.K. Sembiring	17th Military Region commander	1938	1994
Wismoyo Arismunandar	Kopassandha commander	1940	1996

MILITARY COMMANDER ON TANJUNG PRIOK INCIDENT

BK200546 Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES in English 10 Oct 84 pp 1, 7

[Excerpt] The Tanjung Priok incident, which occurred on September 12, 1984, was just a sort of "semi-climax", the Jakarta Regional Military commander, Maj Gen Tri Sutrisno said here Monday morning.

Briefing about 1,500 office guardsmen, members of regional leaders and supervisors of vital projects in Jakarta at the Jakarta Convention Hall yesterday, the general said that he had seen some indication of activities by "anarchists" toward a "climax."

"I even felt these activities when I took-up my present position," Tri Sutrisno added. He became the Jakarta Regional Military commander in December 1982.

About 1,500 people attacked a police office in Tanjung Priok on Thursday, September 12, demanding the release of their 4 detained colleagues. Fifteen securitymen at the precinct had to use their fire arms in self-defence. Official sources say at least 18 people were killed, and over 55 others injured in the incident. Scores of trucks, cars, motorcycles and shops were set on fire by the enraged mob.

Speaking about the "October 4 bombing" which damaged two offices of Bank Central Asia, and an electronics shop the general stated that its main target was the Indonesian people's "mind."

"The bombings have been intended to frighten the people. Perhaps, if these three blasts still fail to scare us, then more bombings..." he added without completing the last sentence.

"This is not a new thing for us, because similar types of terrorism have been attempted in Medan, Padang and even at the Cipto Mangunkusumo hospital (a few moments after the late Gen Ali Murtopo left the hospitals ICU [Intensive Care Unit] room)," Sutrisno said.

The commander told all security-guards to step up their vigilance.

CSO: 4200/80

DAILY ON ANSWERING 'CHALLENGE' TO STABILITY

BK180625 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 17 Oct 84

[From the press review]

[Text] BERITA BUANA emphasizes the statement made by commander of 5th Regional Defense Command Major General Tri Sutrisno to 3,000 people congregating in (Al Mahmud) mosque at Tanah Abang, central Jakarta. The commander took the opportunity to say that, since independence, Indonesia has never ceased to be disturbed by threats from groups of people trying to replace the Pancasila national ideology. However, all those have been successfully handled, so that the survival of the 140-million Indonesian people can continue to be protected.

BERITA BUANA considers the problem mentioned by the commander of 5th Regional Defense Command, Major General Tri Sutrisno, to be connected with our inner feeling as Indonesian citizens, especially those in Jakarta City. Polarization that becomes a threat to national stability, such as was caused by the Tanjungpriok rioting incident or the recent bomb blasts in Jakarta, is aimed at creating restlessness and arousing suspicion among Muslims in particular and other religious followers on the whole. According to BERITA BUANA, polarization that took place is a challenge to be answered.

CSO: 4213/26

MOKHTAR TO VISIT PNG TO SIGN BORDER ACCORD

BK191229 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said that he will be visiting Port Moresby at the invitation of Papua New Guinea's Foreign Minister Namaliu who extended it in New York recently.

Minister Mokhtar told reporters in Jakarta this afternoon that his visit to Port Moresby, which is expected to be early next month, is to sign the 1984 basic agreement on border problems between the two countries. The visit has no connection with the repatriation of border-crossers from Papua New Guinea to Indonesia. In view of this, every effort would be made to ensure the realization of the visit.

Regarding Papua New Guinea's request for aid for border-crossers now living in Papua New Guinea, Minister Mokhtar said the Indonesian Government has provided about \$40 million and will continue to help the refugees. Apart from that, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees will also give aid to them.

Included in the basic agreement to be signed will be the mutual consent of both countries not to allow rebels to operate in respective territories.

CSO: 4213/26

QUICK REPATRIATION OF BORDER CROSSERS ASKED

BK200900 Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES in English 10 Oct 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Irian Jaya Border Crossers"]

[Text] We have stressed many a time in this editorial column that the sooner the border crossers are repatriated, the better it will be for both Indonesia and Papua New Guinea, and that delay in their repatriation will only harm the interest of both countries. Sure enough, Foreign Minister Namaliu from Papua New Guinea included the question of border crossers in his recent address at the current session of the General Assembly. It was embarrassing to the Indonesian delegation headed by Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja because it was not expected since both sides have been always in friendly contacts on the question and, after regular and thorough discussions and talks, have come to agreement on treatment and repatriation of about 7 to 8 thousand border crossers who are now encamped in a number of places in the Papua New Guinean side of the common border. We wonder at the motive that had prompted Namaliu to raise the question. Perhaps for internal consumption back in Papua New Guinea.

The Indonesian Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Ambassador Alex Alatas already used his right of reply to explain to the members of the General Assembly the true state of affairs.

Indonesia has taken a wise decision not to indulge in trading arguments and counter arguments in the United Nations but to stick to friendly approach and quiet diplomacy between two close and friendly neighbours. But we must consider this incident as a warning that the border crossers must be repatriated soon to their original villages in Irian Jaya Province or to new settlements as the case may be.

Many families on both sides of the common border are related to one another and it is customary for them to visit one another. This traditional crossing of the border from and to both sides is legalised by both states and there is no problem about it. But of late a great number of population from the Indonesian side of the border have crossed over to the Papua New Guinean side due to reasons other than traditional. These reasons must be eliminated in order to prevent similar crossing in the future. Some of the reasons pointed out recently by two DPR [People's Representative Council] members from Irian



Jaya are: Development in border areas is still inadequate and its result has not yet given any added welfare to the local people. There is a communication gap between the local officials and the local people. There are deviations, irregularities and improper conducts exercised by some officials and the local people often feel that they are intimidated by them. Slow training and recruitment of local talents to qualify for the local posts.

All these shortcomings have been exploited by the trouble makers and the separatist elements to foster discontent and unrest and to instigate them to migrate across the border.

The Indonesian government has guaranteed their personal security and welfare once they return to the Indonesian side of the border. The Papua New Guinean government has been requested also to do its best to convince the border crossers. Recently a group of priests from Irian Jaya had been allowed to cross the border to give the border crossers sermons and reassurance of the government's guarantee.

It is our sincere hope that the repatriation will begin immediately. Once they are repatriated, we must pay attention to their welfare and well being and to the border areas more seriously; accelerate the development pace there, not less than that in East Timor; replace incompetent officials there with dedicated, honest and clean officials, appoint more qualified Irianese to the local posts so that the local people may feel they share the responsibility of running the government in their own province.

CSO: 4200/80

## INDONESIA

### BRIEFS

**TRADE ACTIVITIES' NEW RULES--**Ginsi, the Indonesian Importers Association hails the decision to implement new regulations for Indonesian businessmen involved in trade with socialist countries in East Europe. The acting secretary of Ginsi, Mr Utomo, said in Jakarta yesterday that the change of procedures of trade would smoothen activities in trade between Indonesia and the East European countries. New procedures for trade activities between Indonesian and those countries have been implemented based on the decision of the trade minister. Previously, trade activities with those countries were carried out through Pancas Niaga Limited Company, which acted as the liaison company. Now, Indonesian private businessmen can carry out trade activities directly with countries in that region comprising the Soviet Union, East Germany, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Albania. [Text] [Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 20 Oct 84]

**SAFETY OF INSPECTION TEAM--**The PNG Government has assured the safety of the Indonesian verification team that is going to inspect the holding centers of the Irian Jaya border crossers in that country. The PNG delegation made the remark after holding talks with the Indonesian team led by Irian Jaya Vice Governor Sugiyono in Jayapura today. The talks have produced several new draft agreements consisting of PNG proposals as well as a mutual accord. The Indonesian verification team is scheduled to make inspection tours on the holding centers in the PNG from 29 October to 5 November. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 18 Oct 84]

CSO: 4213/26

PRK PROBLEMS, PROGRESS UNDER CURRENT REGIME NOTED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Oct 84 p 3

[Article by Ye. Anatol'yev, special APN correspondent: "Morning of the Republic"]

[Excerpts] The People's Republic of Kampuchea is confidently restoring its efforts, liquidating the old remnants of the Pol Pot regime. A great deal of formative work is being carried out to implement the tasks posed by the Fourth Congress of the KPRP. The party has determined the current stage of the country's socioeconomic development to be the changeover to the creation of the bases of a socialist society.

Kampuchea is an agrarian country. Therefore, profound social changes in the village influence all facets of the republic's life. Carrying out broad explanatory work among the peasants, purging the concepts of "socialism," "cooperative" and "brigade" of their Pol Pot perversions, the PRK is carrying out a gradual collectivization of agriculture. More than 100,000 production solidarity groups have been created. Nearly 1.4 million peasant families are included in these. Along with these primary forms of cooperation, cooperatives of a higher sort have been formed.

The orientation of the Kampuchean peasants toward collective labor has borne fruit. The cattle population has reached 1.7 million head, swine and poultry in the village number 10-12 times more at present than there were during the Pol Pot regime.

"As a result of the progressive movement we have achieved significant successes," emphasized Chea Sim, member of the Politburo of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK National Assembly. "The greatest achievement is the victory over hunger, which continued from the beginning to kill those who miraculously survived the regime of genocide. Today the food problem has been basically solved."

The republic's transport and industry are developing. The planes of the national aviation company ('Akasacho') are improving internal flights and organizing the first international lines.

Of course, there are still sufficient difficulties and problems in Kampuchea. One of this is the serious shortage of qualified specialists. The intelligentsia aroused terrific hatred among the Pol Pot bands. Almost 5,000 medical workers alone perished. But today, there are 30 hospitals and pharmacies in Phnom Penh.

CSO: 1807/55

COLUMNIST ON RTC RESTRICTIONS ON FREEDOM

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 14 Sep p 2

/Article: "The Democracy of Thai Writers"

/Text/ Thailand recently announced that: "Thailand has a democratic system which does not oppress anyone, is unique, and is doing well." The Thai people who heard this in general have great respect for "democracy" as long as they do not interpret Thai democracy to be the real thing. But whatever the system the false democracy which the rightist group running Thailand is talking about still has a great deal of influence, enough so to deceive those of one class of the society. This shows that those who are satisfied with democracy /in/ the dictatorship of the rightist group running Thailand are those who are above the law.

As we learned recently the rightist power holders running Thailand arrested more than 20 people, accusing them of communist activities. Among those arrested were students, intellectuals and newspaper reporters. We have been thinking about why these people were arrested and whether the charges were sufficient. The author cannot answer this but would like to submit the opinion of a man of the people that the more than 20 people arrested were individuals who were exercising the democratic rights proclaimed by the "democratic system" of the rightist group running Thailand. That is why they were arrested. If they had not exercised their democratic rights, he believed that they would not have been arrested. This is one reason; the other reasons have already been published.

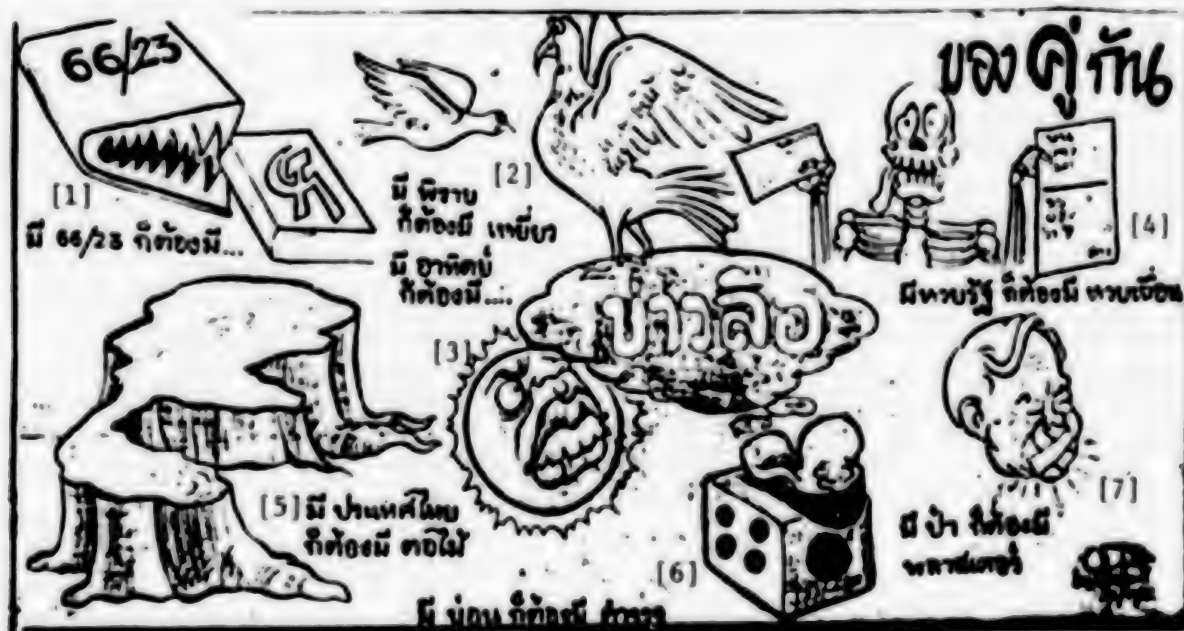
In the past many Thai newspapers have been closed. A number of editors and writers have been arrested because the newspapers and writers exercised their democratic rights and wrote about the immorality of Gen Athit Kamlang-ek, which we already know of. Some reporters merely asked Mr Athit Kamlang-ek about extending /his/ government service. Mr Athit became furiously angry with the place, and so the reporters did not dare to talk about it further. Now the newspaper, Withayu Krachaisiang, in the Thai capital has been prohibited from reporting about the three Lao villages which the soldiers of the rightist reactionaries running Thailand siezed. If any issue of the mass media

carries news of these three villages, they will be closed and the issue siezed under the powers of the military dictatorship as everyone says. The Thai people have been kept in the dark about the truth of the three Lao villages which the right-wing military reactionaries running Thailand siezed recently.

In addition to the incident of the three Lao villages the Thai mass media have also been prohibited by the right-wing reactionaries running Thailand from carrying background news or criticism of the immorality of Gen Athit Kamlang-ek. They are also prohibited from criticizing Thai politics and other things which the right-wing reactionaries running Thailand do. This is enough of a case to show that the democratic /rights/ of Thai writers is not very good and the democracy proclaimed by the /rightists/ running Thailand is false. It is a democracy in name /only/ to deceive the Thai people throughout the country and it is for the benefit of the Thai power holders only.

/There follows a cartoon in Thai script/

Things Which Go Together:



1. If there is 66/23 /a law on rallying ex-communists/ there must be....
2. If there are doves there must be hawks.
3. If there is the sun /Athit means sun in Thai--a pun on the name of Gen Athit Kamlang-ek/ there must be rumors.



4. If there is a state lottery, it must be illegal ones.
5. If this is Thailand, there must be stumps /growing out of the roots of corruption/.
6. If there are gambling dens, there must be police. /This is referring to recent accusations that Thai police are involved in gambling operations./
7. If Pa is around, there must be tape.

8149

CSO: 4206/12

COMMENTATOR ON RESPONSE TO RTC OCCUPATION OF VILLAGES

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 15 Sep 84 p 2

/Article: "Who Is Destroying Lao-Thai Friendship?"

/Text/ Many news sources in the Thai mass media have reported the interview of Gen Athit Kamlang-ek of 4 September in which he said, "Laos has destroyed the relationship between Laos and Thailand, which have long been fraternal countries. The general also said that Lao soldiers had violated Thai sovereignty in the the area of the three villages, Ban Kang Village, Ban Savang Village, and Ban Mai Village. This constituted infringement of a Thai area during a period of restraint on our part (Thai). So there must be a response."

Everyone knows that soldiers of the reactionary right-wing Thai attacked and siezed the three Lao villages in Sayaboury Province starting on 6 June 1984. Gen Athit Kamlang-ek is the most important person of the right-wing reactionary circle running Thailand; he is the person carrying out the sinister, insane plan of the Thai and Chinese hegemonists. Gen Athit Kamlang-ek has continuously been using every method to hinder and destroy the relations, friendship and fraternal feelings between the Lao and Thai peoples. Gen Athit Kamlang-ek controls military, political and economic affairs in Thailand now. Therefore, Athit Kamlang-ek's statement on this occasion is like those of past occasions /representing/ nothing but the center of dictatorial power which /derives/ from the savage influence of the group which has rights above the people and the law.

The Thai people have known for some time who was destroying the friendship between the two nations, Laos and Thailand, and who destroyed the treaty of friendship which was signed by the prime ministers of the two countries in 1979. Athit Kamlang-ek then became the top army commander in Thailand. Before we discuss this matter we must be careful to consider first the incident of the conflict over the three villages which began on 6 June 1984 and who was to blame and who had good intentions. The Lao people and the Thai people are people who love justice. Throughout the world it is well known on the basis of complete and correct evidence that the three villages, Ban Kang

Village, Ban Savang Village and Ban Mai Village, have been the property of the LPDR since ancient times. The Lao people in the area of the three villages did not attack their close neighbors at any time. They carried on their lives peacefully under the administration and care of the LPDR government. That continued until 6 June 1984 when the soldiers of the right-wing reactionaries running Thailand moved in and destroyed their happiness and peaceful lives violently. In addition the right-wing reactionary group running Thailand forced the people in the three villages to study Thai and to be part of the Thai census. At present the soldiers of the right-wing reactionary Thai still control the three Lao villages and loot and threaten the property and lives of the people in the area. Even though each day is like this, Gen Athit Kamlang-ek still dared to say without shame that Laos had violated Thai sovereignty. Where was the violation of Thai sovereignty? Ban Kang Village, Ban Savang Village and Ban Mai Village are on territory which has been completely Lao for some time. When some group invades and destroys, the people in that area have the right to defend themselves. It is ethical. They have every right to defend their sovereignty and territory. With good intentions on the part of the Lao government and people, the LPDR government suggested that the problem be solved peacefully with talks etc in order to maintain the friendly relations of neighbors. But the right-wing reactionary group running Thailand refused this reasonable suggestion of the government and people of Laos. And more serious than that Athit Kamlang-ek himself announced loudly that Laos had been the one to destroy friendly relations and invade sovereignty etc. What do these actions mean? What does Athit Kamlang-ek intend if it is not that he wants the people of the two countries, Laos and Thailand, to disagree and quarrel for /the sake of/ the war plans of Beijing, for the glory, and for the ambition of Athit and /his/ group.

The Lao people and the Thai people know well the savage behaviour of Athit Kamlang-ek. He might not be able to conceal his deceptions and alter the truth in this instance. If Athit Kamlang-ek is stubborn, acts contrary to the good intentions of the Thai people, and acts contrary to reason and truth in the case of the three Lao villages now, then he alone will be punished for his actions.

With the good intentions of the Lao people and the Thai people Gen Athit Kamlang-ek should act as a good leader. He should not think others do not know what he is doing. Gen Athit Kamlang-ek should know well what it is like to play with fire. The fire will burn you in the end.

The Lao people want to solve this problem peacefully. The Lao people support wholeheartedly the statement of the Foreign Ministry of the LPDR which resolutely insists that the right-wing reactionary Thai withdraw from the three Lao villages, compensate completely for the

damage they caused, return the people of the three villages to their old homes without conditions, and return the three villages to their normal condition as it was before 6 June 1984. They should adhere strictly to the Lao-Thai joint communique which was signed in 1979. This is the desire of the people of the two nations, Laos and Thailand.

8149

CSO: 4206/12

MUSLIMS FAILING TO MEET ZAKAT OBLIGATIONS

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 4 Oct 84 p 3

[Text] DATUK Musa Hitam expressed regret at the low zakat (tithes) payments especially from Muslim businessmen in the country. One of the reasons for this was the insufficient awareness among them to make this compulsory payments every year, the Acting Prime Minister said.

He added that Muslims should pay zakat sometimes forget their duties as demanded by Islam. They should be reminded that their contributions play a significant role in helping to promote economic standards of fellow Muslims who were less fortunate than them in life.

Datuk Musa made these remarks at the close of the muzakarah zakat (tithes conference) at the University of Malaya yesterday. The two-day conference was to coordinate zakat collection and distribution in the country.

Datuk Musa said the Federal Territory collected about \$2 million in tithes last year. The figure could have been more if those who should pay make their annual payments without fail.

According to projections, the Federal Territory should be able to gather annual tithes of some \$15 million if all Muslim businessmen and companies pay their dues dutifully.

Muslim companies should follow the example set by Bank Islam and the Pilgrimage Management and Fund Board which pay their tithes every year without fail.

CSO: 4200/116

VOMD WELCOMES UNDERGROUND TAMIL MAGAZINE

BK200902 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT 15 Oct 84

["News report": "First Issue of PEOPLE'S HOPE, an Underground Tamil-Language Magazine"]

[Text] An underground Tamil-language publication, PEOPLE'S HOPE, was issued last May. This represents an encouraging new effort by democratic, patriotic Indian figures in our country to push forward a democratic, patriotic united front. In its first issue, PEOPLE'S HOPE publishes a long editorial entitled "To Beloved Readers," facts on the 1 May International Labor Day, and a serial article recounting the traditional struggle of Indian workers in our country.

The editorial of the first issue of PEOPLE'S HOPE points out that the birth of the magazine was a new result and further development of the democratic, patriotic movement of all Malayan people of all nationalities, particularly Indians. It recalls the events of the late 19th and early 20th centuries when the British colonialists deceived large numbers of poor peasants in India into coming to Malaya under contract or foreman systems to open rubber plantations, build public roads and railways, and clean up cities. Recalling the bitterness of Indian workers, it points out a public saying that every railway track has been stained with the blood and sweat of Indian workers and that Indian bodies have [word indistinct] every rubber tree. This is not an exaggeration. Today, the Indians in our country are descendants of Indian workers and Indians of various walks of life and occupations. With the passage of time, they have considered Malaya as their own country and formed a nationality in our country. They have also worked hard for the social, political, and economic development of Malaya. Engaging in the same occupations, life, and struggle, their interests are closely related to those of other nationalities in Malaya.

In short, the editorial recounts the real history of the struggle of Indian workers in our country who were united with their fellow countrymen of other nationalities against exploitation and oppression by the British colonialists and big capitalists after 1930. In addition, it recounts the great contributions made by Indian estate workers and other workers in cities in efforts to fight for independence and for the democratic rights of the people.



On the suffering and unequal position of the Indians in the last 25 years following our country's independence, the editorial of the first issue of PEOPLE'S HOPE points out that the condition of estate workers has not undergone any great changes. In 1983, the poverty rate of estate workers increased to 54.6 percent. The unemployment rate among the Indians is the highest in Malaya. Many of Tamil-language schools have been or will be closed. As many as 250,000 Indians, who were born and are growing up in Malaya, have been deprived of their citizenship rights. To the present, they are still considered stateless people. Indian workers in the Selancar IV estate belonging to the Federal Land Development Authority are oppressed as slaves in a living hell.

From bitter experience, true Indian workers and intellectuals have concluded that the so-called New Economic Policy designed to eradicate poverty and restructure society has in fact intensified the poverty of the Indians. The editorial explains that the objective of PEOPLE'S HOPE is to convey common desires and to appeal to the Indians who want to free themselves from poverty, slavery, and discrimination. PEOPLE'S HOPE will render its service for pushing forward the democratic and patriotic movement and develop a broadly-based united front.

The editorial states: All of us must strive to strengthen national unity and reconciliation. The Indians, as the third largest nationality in our country, represent an important force. Our appeal is: Unite We, the Indian people of various strata, must be united. We must unite with our fellow countrymen of other nationalities and organize in various forms. Only by these efforts can we achieve our beautiful aspirations to destroy completely the cannibalistic secret social system, to establish a new happy and prosperous society, and to be masters in the country.

CSO: 4213/27

VOMD HITS MAHATHIR, MUSA; SUPPORTS MNRPM STANCE

BK221448 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Station editor's "note" on three open letters of Malay Nationalist Revolutionary Party of Malaya: "Develop Patriotic, Democratic Forces; Resist the Mahathir-Musa Dictatorial Rule!"]

[Text] The greedy and dictatorial Mahathir-Musa [2-M] ruling clique controlling the leadership of the Kuala Lumpur regime is very unpopular. The ruling clique has on many occasions spoken of the slogan of clean, effective, and trustworthy government, but in fact in-fighting among various factions is notorious. Its administration is weak. Moreover, its prevalent corruption and manipulation are very startling. It is still fresh in the public's mind that a minister of the 2-M has resorted to cruel murder to seize power for his interest. Another example is the notorious multimillion loan scandal by the Hong Kong branch of the Bank Bumiputra, which has long been a large, controversial corruption case at home and abroad. All this has totally revealed the power mania and greed of the 2-M clique, which has been arbitrarily robbing the state's wealth.

To enlarge the existing benefits, the 2-M clique is very hostile to the patriotic, democratic forces in our country. Besides continuously launching military operations against bases of the Malayan People's Army in border and guerrilla areas, it is also intensifying the implementation of its iron-hand policies in areas under its control and strengthening its dictatorial rule. At the end of last year, the 2-M clique introduced a constitutional amendment with the aim of seizing the powers of the paramount ruler and sultans, for which it was opposed and criticized by various circles throughout the country. However, it has not reconciled itself with its defeat. Beginning this year, it has also decreased the powers of the sultans by unilaterally enacting a series of directives and prohibitions to suppress the patriotic, democratic forces, particularly the Muslims. Moreover, it arrested several Pan-Malaysian Islamic Party leaders and Muslim figures last July. By so doing, it has further intensified its repression.

In view of the 2-M clique's increasing restlessness, the Malay Nationalist Revolutionary Party of Malay [MNRPM] successively issued 22 July, 22 August, and 25 August of this year three open letters on opposing the Mahathir-Musa dictatorial rule and developing the patriotic, democratic forces in our country.

This station fully supports the MNRPM's patriotic action and endorses the contents of the letters.

CSO: 4213/27

## ECONOMIC OUTLOOK BETTER FOR SECOND HALF

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 4 Oct 84 pp 1, 24

[Text] THE Malaysian economy is expected to perform better in the second half of this year after an improved showing in the first half, according to the Statistics Department.

In its twice-yearly business expectations survey covering 220 companies, the department said the economy appeared to be picking up since 62.6 per cent of these firms were expected to operate past their previous levels.

In addition, two-thirds of these companies expect no constraints to affect their level of output.

These firms covered in the survey are in the rubber, oil palm, logging, mining (excluding petroleum and gas mining), manufacturing, construction, wholesale trading, retail trading, financial, insurance/real estate and transport sectors.

In the first half of this year, the department said, these firms reported a 3.6 per cent rise in gross revenue.

In the second half of this year, their gross revenue, capital expenditure and employment are expected to increase by 6.8 per cent, 60.7 per cent and 1.8 per cent respectively.

Gross revenue for the second half of this year is expected to total \$21,623 billion, a rise of \$1,373.2 million or 6.8 per cent over the first half of the year.

Except for rubber, oil palm, logging and mining, the other sectors expect to report increased earnings.

Of the growth in revenue, the manufacturing sector is expected to remain the key sector by contributing 39 per cent of the rise, followed by wholesale trade (22 per cent).

The department pointed out that the strong showing by the manufacturing sector is mainly due to the export-oriented electronics industries.

The financial sector has also anticipated a revenue upswing of 7.7 per cent while the insurance, real estate and business services, retail trade and transport sectors are also expected to register better income.

The construction sector's earnings are expected to grow by \$99.8 million or 37.4 per cent in the period under review following the anticipated rise in non-residential projects.

The survey revealed that the residential and civil engineering construction sub-sectors are still on the decline because the residential market and civil construction activities are still 'very sluggish and slack.'

The rubber, oil palm, logging and mining sectors expect income to be lower due to bad weather, falling prices and tin export control.

The companies polled in the survey are expected to inject more capital investments in the second half of this year.

A rise of \$1,005.1 million is expected and 86 per cent of this are to be channeled for new buildings and structures.

The manufacturing, financial and transport sectors will account for \$379.7 million of the anticipated capital expenditure increase.

The department added that the financial sector (mainly banks) and the airline industry expect to invest substantially in new buildings and equipment while the ailing logging and mining sectors do not expect to spend more on capital expenditure in the last six months of the year.

Out of the \$625.4 million in capital spending in the first half of the year, 74.4 per cent were obtained from internal funds while 14 per cent were obtained locally and the rest from abroad.

However, internal financing and foreign borrowings are expected to drop to 69.5 per cent and 4.1 per cent respectively while local funding is to rise to 26.4 per cent in the second half of this year.

As for employment, the department said it will grow marginally by 1.6 per cent to 329,836 jobs during the review period.

CSO. 4200/116

## SYARIAH COURT TO GET MORE POWER

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 4 Oct 84 p 5

[Text] KUALA LUMPUR, Wed.—The Syariah Court will be given additional powers equivalent to that of the magistrate's court under a Bill to be tabled when Parliament begins its sitting on Monday.

Under the Muslim Courts (Criminal Jurisdiction) Amendment Act 1984, the criminal jurisdiction of the Syariah Court is enlarged to "try offences punishable with imprisonment for a term of not more than three years or a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or six strokes of the rotan or other combinations."

With the amendment, the maximum penalty that can be imposed by the Syariah Court is increased from \$1,000 or six months' jail or both to \$5,000 or three years' jail or six strokes of the rotan or other combinations.

### Role

The proposed amendment is in line with the Government's move to give the Syariah Court the same status as the magistrate's and civil courts in terms of administration, prestige and services.

Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam, when opening the National Security course for kadis earlier this year, said the Government had decided to streamline the Islamic judicial system to improve legal and administrative procedures.

The move was also necessary to ensure that the Syariah Court play an important role in protecting the Islamic individual, family and society.

Datuk Musa, who is also the Home Affairs Minister, also indicated then that the Government would upgrade and restructure the organisation of the Syariah Court.

He added that the Government realised that the job structure and organisation in the Syariah Court was not properly organised and therefore had to be upgraded and restructured. In line with this, a number of courses including legal ones, would be conducted for kadis and judges of Syariah Courts. In addition, a steering committee had been set up to help State Governments examine the weaknesses in the structure of religious departments.



GOVERNMENT MOVES TO PROTECT TERRITORIAL WATERS

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 4 Oct 84 p 7

[Text] KUALA LUMPUR, Wed.--The Malaysian coastline and waters will be given protection from pollution or threat of pollution under a proposed law which the Government is seeking at the coming sitting of the Dewan Rakyat.

The Government seeks powers under the Exclusive Economic Zone Bill to prescribe measures for the protection and preservation of the marine environment in the zone, including conditions to be complied with by foreign vessels before entering any port or Malaysian waters or calling at any offshore terminal.

For example, if any oil or mixture containing oil or pollutant is discharged or escapes into the zone by any vessel, land-based source, installation, device or aircraft, from or through the atmosphere or by dumping, the owner or owner or occupier of the land will be charged and be liable to a fine of up to \$1 million.

The exclusive economic zone is an area beyond and adjacent to Malaysian territorial sea, extending to a distance of 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured.

The Bill which will be tabled during the Budget session which begins on Monday also seeks to:

--Regulate the conduct of marine scientific research within the exclusive economic zone and on the continental shelf;

--Regulate the construction, operation and use of artificial islands and of other installations and structures within the zone or on the continental shelf, including the establishment of safety zones around such islands, installations and structures.

--Regulate the exploration and exploitation of the zone for the production of energy from the water, currents and winds and for other economic purposes;

--Provide for such other matters as are necessary or expedient for giving full effect to Malaysia's rights in and jurisdiction over the zone and the continental shelf.



The Bill which was proposed about six years ago, also provides that the seas in the economic zone are to be part of the Malaysian fishery waters and that the Minister concerned will be responsible for fishery in the zone.

It also spells out the sovereign right of Malaysia to exploit her natural resources in the zone pursuant to her environmental policies and in accordance with her duty to protect and preserve the marine environment.

In addition, the proposed law would give the director-general of environmental quality the power to issue directives or to take necessary action to remove, disperse, destroy or mitigate the damage or threat of damage to any segment or element of the environment in the zone.

On marine scientific research, the Bill provides that the consent of the Government must be obtained before such research is carried out and that the Government, in giving its consent, may impose conditions as it deems fit.

It also gives the Government exclusive jurisdiction over artificial islands in the zone and continental shelf, including empowering it to establish reasonable safety zones around these islands.

No one may lay submarine cables or pipelines in the zone or continental shelf without the consent of the Government.

CSO: 4200/116

LANGE INTERVIEWED ON SOUTHERN AFRICA, THIRD WORLD POLICY

MB211015 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 20 Oct 84

["Exclusive interview" with New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange in Wellington by Radio Maputo correspondent David Cook: date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Cook] Mr Lange, within days of the Labor Party taking office, the South African consulate was closed and left the country. What are the government's policies on apartheid?

[Lange] What happened was that we got elected on 14 July and on 15 July I came to talk to my secretary, the chairman and head of our Foreign Affairs Department, as to how we could give effect to the Labor Party's policy on South Africa insofar as the consulate general was concerned. That strategy was successful within days and that was a specific act pursuing a specific policy. But the policy arose because the Labor government finds apartheid abhorrent. It has made them [as heard] more damnable for people in New Zealand because of the make up of our society, and we find it absolutely contrary to any principle of human rights that people should be discriminated against, made politically enasculated by a system of law and organized repression, and that for us is the issue, and we have determined that we will honor--although the previous government did not honor--the commitment that New Zealand gave to the Commonwealth and to the world at Gleneagles, and I have already announced that there will be no visa issued to any sportsman from South Africa, and that there is no question of another Springbok tour to New Zealand as happened in 1981 because this government will not be issuing visas for that team to come to New Zealand.

[Cook] Some critics argue that you can influence a country more by talking to them than by cutting off contacts. Why did you not try to influence South Africa another way?

[Lange] People have been talking to South Africa for years.

[Cook] And you are not going to continue talking in that way?

[Lange] Not only have we talked with them, we used to play football with them. We talked with them, we played rugby with them, and what did that do? They still have a system of apartheid. Now, I certainly believe that we ought to talk as well.

[Cook] What support is there within the country for the Labor government's policy?

[Lange] Oh, I have been saying that it probably does not enjoy in its detail majority support, but that is to say, specific elements of it would be disagreed with. But when it comes to the principle of whether New Zealanders support apartheid, the answer is perfectly clear: New Zealanders don't.

[Cook] But it seems to me there is still a certain segment of the New Zealand populace which doesn't support the policy. How will you foster that sort of support for your policy?

[Lange] Well, it happens that we know that there is a chunk, and on some issues a significant chunk, of the electorate of New Zealand that doesn't support the policy, and I have said a year out from when a visit is likely to be solicited by the South Africans to that country by our rugby team that we have to start winning the battle of the minds in New Zealand because there is no way our country...[sentence incomplete]. You see New Zealand is not like South Africa. You cannot arrest a person in New Zealand and lock him up without trial. You don't have to have an exit visa to leave New Zealand. That is the totalitarian regime which does it. South Africa occupies the lead role in that type of activity. We therefore have to go out and bat for a principle, and we might not win it, but we know we have the power to uphold that principle and that is by not issuing a visa to a South African sports-person to come in.

[Cook] And if in fact a New Zealand rugby team is invited to South Africa next year, which seems quite likely, what kind of leadership are you then going to offer the people of New Zealand about the tour?

[Lange] Well, we have already said what it would be, it would still be the rugby union [as heard], but that tour is against the interests of New Zealand, would go not only without the blessing of the government, but would be positively damned by the government, and that it would be flying in the face of the Commonwealth understandings, against world opinion, and it would be allying New Zealand's name with the oppression of 80 percent of the population of that country. Now, that is about as far as I can go, but it is pretty stirring.

[Cook] Would New Zealand in another sector cut off trade links with South Africa?

[Lange] Well, we have been a country traditionally which has honored certain specific resolutions of the United Nations when it came to trade sanctions. We are not in principle in favor of trade sanctions as an enforcer of diplomacy, and the fact is that trade flows between Australia [as heard] and New Zealand are actually bottom, minimal. It is not a major trade flow. So that if we did it, we would probably not achieve all that much of a dramatic victory anyhow. I know that that is a pragmatic, and it could be argued unsatisfactory, answer. But the truth is that we have certain embargoes anyhow apart

from trade. My government has a specific policy that it will allow no investments in South Africa by any government or quasi-government agencies. We will not as a government enter into any business ventures with South African interests, and we will be active in discouraging that type of participation by New Zealand interests. But once again we don't have the power to dictate the private sector patterns of investment, but one of the significant things that has happened in New Zealand these last 10 years is that the private sector has found it more and more desirable not to be involved in investments in South Africa.

[Cook] Would New Zealand support the ANC in any way?

[Lange] The New Zealand Labor Party has consistently identified with the aspiration of the ANC for its legitimate political liberation, and there have been contacts from time to time with representatives, most recently from Sidney. We therefore have had, in terms of that independent journey [as heard], a very real major sympathy and support for the principle. What the Labor government has never done is identify with the, what we call, the military strategy. Rather we have identified with the political strategy.

[Cook] Another side of international affairs is relationships with developing nations. What plans do you have for relations with Third World countries?

[Lange] We have a problem in that if we give a scattering of bilateral relationships we defuse ourselves to the point where we end up as a government with derisory projects. But what we do and what we are going to expand upon is using our private sector and the voluntary agencies, making it possible to move into Third World countries in specific projects in association with those agencies. We have a commitment to go for more multilateral aid. We have moved in the United Nations, and when I was in New York recently the United Nations Development Program saw me and I was anxious to affirm our commitment to that organization. We fell from a level of .52 percent of GDP for overseas official aid in 1975, that the third Labor government established, down to .28 percent under the last government and our task is to haul that back to the officially declared target of 2 percent.

[Cook] Would you increase New Zealand diplomatic representation in Africa?

[Lange] Our first priority in terms of this administration was to reopen the post in India and that will be done. The second one is to establish a post in Africa, and I have instructed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, together with the Department of Trade and Industry, to make an assessment and a recommendation of where the appropriate post would be. We hope to start that post next year. We have a problem with it because we are going to make one African state warmly regard us, and we will turn off all the rest.

[Cook] Is there any chance that the post could be in a frontline state?

[Lange] I have a very strong conviction that if the analysis of trade and industry says that there is no distinct trade advantage in moving, say, into one of the very large capitals, there is a dramatic political signal capable of emerging if you pick a frontline state, and I have in public speeches mentioned Harare.

[Cook] Finally, as a lead-up to that kind of position, is New Zealand likely to be represented at the next Southern African Development Coordination Conference [SADC] conference in Swaziland in January 1985?

[Lange] I am trying to arrange for a form of representation in that. An invitation will certainly be extended and I have had discussions on that in the last week with Mr (Christopher Laidlaw) who will be working in my office as from next month.

CSO: 4200/83

# VERITAS ANALYZES INCREASING OPPOSITION MILITANCY, DIVISION

## Gearing for More Battles Ahead

Quezon City VERITAS in English 30 Sep 84 p 4

[Article by Red S. Batario]

[Text]

**I**N his homily during the Mass commemorating the first death anniversary of former Senator Benigno Aquino Jr., Jaime L. Cardinal Sin, archbishop of Manila, told the congregation "... the rest of us can join the 'parliament of the streets' so that we can make the power of non-violence felt, and so that we can bring conversion even to those who are ordered to confront us with weapons of war."

For the past year, and in the face of mounting resistance from the Marcos government, growing numbers of protesters of various sectoral and political stripes have been raising their arms and their voices, calling for change through the "parliament of the streets." This is a phenomenon born, observers analyze, of a people's long repressed need to vent their anger and disgust with what they perceive as the steady deterioration and decay of government.

It is also now viewed by many as a potent weapon to effect changes, although the growing insistence — some say the obstreperousness — of the opposition has also raised fears of a reimposition of martial law. Marcos, in fact, has been issuing thinly veiled hints about its imposition through Malacañang releases published in the local dailies.

Critics of government, to be sure, are of the opinion that martial law had never been lifted at all since all its mechanisms are currently working in finely synchronized motions.

That the street parliament has been effective in breaking new ground towards a change in attitude by the Marcos regime can be gleaned from the small concessions allowed by the administration. These concessions were most noticeable during the May 14 elections when the protest voice was raised loudest.

Everything had seemed rosy for the "parliament of the

streets" last January when Butz Aquino was able to gather some 2,500 opposition delegates for a convention where it was agreed to pressure Marcos to institute reforms as a precondition for opposition participation in the elections.

Divergent views and persuasions, however, threw a wedge into what had been shaping up as a unified stand against an autocratic government.

Salvador "Doy" Laurel, president of the UNIDO and a signatory to the People's Congress, later spearheaded an opposition drive for participation even after



It became clear that Marcos would ignore most of the conditions set by the congress. Most of the delegates later opted for a boycott of the Batasan polls.

**T**HOUGH still forged by a common need to unite against the present regime, the very universality of the "parliament of the streets" has also driven cracks in its structure, fuelling speculations that protest leaders are indeed not seeing eye-to-eye on many issues.

Many also fear that the non-violent protest, a stance which Cardinal Sin and opposition moderates consistently advocate, has already been supplanted by radical postures.

The unlikely mix of protest groups (business leaders, students, laborers, peasants, professionals, women's groups, writers and clergy) also points to a possible ideological clash, held in check only, analysts believe, by current exigencies.

Fears of leftist infiltration, however, appear not to worry most oppositionists.

Laurel himself has, on one occasion, called for cooperation "between the red and the yellow." The opposition leader also said that "unity with the left is unity for the cause for which Ninoy died."

But then again, it was Laurel who said during the May 14 elections that the boycotters were wrong, that they misread the minds of the people and that participation was the right thing to do. It is widely held that the boycott movement leans left of center.

Another factor which contributes to the seeming confusion within the street parliamentarians' ranks, is the overlapping of functions of the different organizations behind the movement.

The Coalition of Organizations for the Restoration of Democracy (CORD), which for all intents and purposes appears to be the umbrella organization coordinating all protest activities, is actually working independently of the groups. (See accompanying stories)

But CORD also has under its wings such militant groups like the *Kilusang Mayo Uno*, (KMU), and the League of Filipino Students (LFS) which are usually the front-liners during demonstrations.

**A**LTHOUGH protest leaders have consistently denied the existence of a split within their ranks, recent developments tend to show marked differences of opinion, with CORD advocating a more militant stand against the increasingly embattled Marcos government.

In its congress held early this month, the phrase "peaceful, non-violent" means to achieve reforms was conspicuously dropped from CORD's slogans.

Agapito "Butz" Aquino, who heads both CORD and the Alliance of Multisectoral Associations (AMA), appears to have had adopted a new tack, however, revealing in a recent press conference that he is putting up another organization premised on an "active, but non-violent" approach to reforms.

In recent interviews, Aquino has reasoned out that both he and Laurel are "for the dismantling of the dictatorship" but that right now "we are using different tactics."

This could perhaps explain why the UNIDO decided to stay behind at Liwasan Bonifacio during the September 21 rally when more than two-thirds of the demonstrators led by Aquino marched to Mendiola Bridge in what later turned out to be another violent skirmish between protesters and police.

Said Laurel: "CORD has its own set of assignments. While they adhere to unconventional warfare against the administration, we here in the UNIDO are using the conventional one. *Iba-iba lang ang style na ginagamit namin* and we're fighting on two fronts. *Sila, gusto yata nila* guerrilla warfare. We don't believe in going to Mendiola and we don't want to risk the lives of millions."

Lito Santillan of the August Twenty-One Movement provides a fresh new angle into the sectoral-political tie-up. Said he: "The

trouble with them (UNIDO) is that they don't want to join the red banners."

SO far the split has not ballooned into open dissension although the shaky coalitions appear to be playing right into Marcos' hands whose divide-and-rule tactics have so effectively muzzled the opposition in the past.

According to Malacañang insiders, Marcos is sticking to his guns despite the clamor for change and even though the peso has lost something like 40 per cent of its value and unemployment has posted an increase of 30 per cent.

"They must settle their differences and unite," said one female student leader in a moment of dismay at the opposition's organizational disarray.

But generally, the people's perception of the "parliament of the streets" is still based on the belief that it could breach the solid wall of official apathy. Members of Parliament themselves, notably Aquilino "Nene" Pimentel of Cagayan de Oro, see in the movement a potent weapon for reforms. Said he: "If we rely only on opposition numbers in the Parliament, we'll never achieve anything."

Faced with the growing intransigence of Marcos, the street parliamentarians could well swell in numbers, raising the specter of more violent street demonstrations as authorities appear to have junked their earlier policy of "maximum tolerance" in handling protesters. Others have expressed the anxiety that other disgruntled Filipinos could be enticed to join the ranks of the Communist Party of the Philippines which has shown signs of reinvigoration amidst the current turmoil.

With the Aquino assassination investigation still far from being resolved and with the country still deeply enmeshed in crises of unprecedented proportions, Marcos can only expect more trouble from the street parliamentarians despite the divisions currently plaguing their ranks.

In fact, the show of anti-government sentiments has reached a scale never before deemed possible in the Philippines given the tight reign Marcos has held over the past 19 years. The entirely new ball game has even caused some uneasy stirrings within the ruling KBL, forcing the President time and again to crack the party whip and bring the members to heel.

In the final analysis, it appears that the "parliament of the streets" has succeeded, at least in a limited manner, in bringing home its message to Marcos. But it still remains to be seen whether Malacañang's longest-staying tenant will lend an ear to the protesters. Meanwhile, as the volatility of the recurring demonstrations escalates, the confrontations could only lead to more violence.

## Divergencies Widening Among Groups

Quezon City VERITAS in English 30 Sep 84 p 8

[Article by Jesselynn Garcia De La Cruz]

[Text]

**I**N expressing the people's disenchantment with the present regime, the parliament of the streets articulates the language of dissent with the grammar of protest. But, for reasons not entirely clear, the language often becomes incomprehensible and the grammar gets fractured.

Take September 21, for instance, when the parliament spilled out into the streets to voice its disaffection with the unfeeling way the government had insisted on calling the anniversary of martial law as a day of thanksgiving.

On Quezon Boulevard in Quiapo, thousands of demonstrators rubbed elbows. But they were not all going the same way. One group, made up of UNIDO-PDP Laban supporters, was going south to Liwasang Bonifacio. The other group, composed of cause-oriented organizations, was proceeding north towards Mendiola.

This obvious disarray prompted discerning observers to ask: where is the parliament of the streets going?

There is no question that insofar as goals are concerned, all the groups have one common objective — the dismantling of the dictatorship. But, in strategy and tactics, particularly in tactics, the divergences are so wide that some people wonder if the various groups can ever get together and join hands to achieve their objective much more speedily.

Veritas interviewed the various leaders in the movement, and all are agreed that the disarray can be ironed out. The question is just how soon that can be done considering the differing perceptions that these leaders have as to the approach to be adopted in ending the repression.

While some interpret the differences as limited only to forms and appearances in the approach

towards the objective, others see them as being the result of differences in the orientation and interests of the various groups. Where one leader would readily admit that these growing rifts are hurting the movement and slowing down the progress of the work, another would counter that these divergences in thought and action are part of the learning process and in fact strengthen rather than weaken the parliament of the streets.

There are various perspectives and ways of classifying the organizations and groups that are part of the parliament of the streets. The ATOCC, which has been transformed from the August Twenty-One Commemorative Committee, which brought together all the groups in a single successful celebration of the first death anniversary of Ninoy Aquino, into the August Twenty-One Coordinating Council on which some leaders pin their hopes for unity, has seven members.

These are grouped into the political parties — UNIDO, PDP-Laban and the Liberal Party; the political movements — Coalition of Organizations for the Restoration of Democracy (CORD), Alliance of Multi-sectoral Associations (AMA) and GABRIELA, an Alliance of women's organizations; and other unaffiliated associations or what they call UNA. There have been efforts recently to get the coalesced opposition represented in ATOCC.

**T**HIS classification perhaps best reflects Butz Aquino's perception of the difference among participants of the protest movement. "One group is traditional — the traditional politicians; the other is cause-oriented. Both have a certain mistrust, or

misgivings, about the other. The cause-oriented group is wary of politicians. On the other hand, the traditional politicians hesitate to deal with cause-oriented groups because of some wrong perceptions about the role the leftists are playing," Aquino said.

The difference between these groups was most evident during the September 21 celebration which saw two separate rallies held — one initiated by UNIDO-PDP Laban at the Liwasang Bonifacio and the other spearheaded by CORD at Mendiola bridge. While some of the leaders and participants have lamented this split in the ranks of the parliament of the streets, others have cautioned against reading too much into the various organizations and groups' opting for separate venues.

Joey Lina, secretary general of AMA, which joined the Liwasan rally even if its head, Butz Aquino, who also happens to lead CORD which staged the demonstration and vigil at Mendiola, stressed that the choice between the two sites was nothing more than a decision on what was the proper venue for a celebration that aimed to get the widest participation from the people. Those who went to Liwasan felt that the rally had to be held in a "middle ground" if it was to attract people who needed to be politicized.

Differences between the various groups are to be expected as a "necessary ingredient in a democratic society," Lina continued. Rather than demanding that all groups fit into one pre-conceived mold, they should be "allowed to take active part in the propagation of their own thoughts and programs so the people can be provided with as many options as possible for them to choose from," he added.

Still, there are others who believe that much more could have been achieved and can be achieved if the opposition could unite its efforts and resources for joint activities. Reli German, chairman of ATOCC, says he realized during the Sept. 21 rally that more than physically going in different

directions "we may be going in a roundabout way in trying to hit the target, when we could very well just concentrate on one path to save time, effort and money in dismantling this dictatorship."

The rift, he admits, is hurting the movement but it is not beyond resolving. And that is what ATOCC will try to do, German stressed, to coordinate activities among the different groups and strive, by keeping communication lines open, to achieve not only a unity of objective but also of approach.

"It's like marketing — right now we're trying to sell our programs to the others," he averred.

**T**HE programs, however, may not be immediately acceptable to others, especially if one takes it from the point of view or analysis of Fr. Joe Dizon, deputy secretary general of the Nationalist Alliance for Justice, Freedom and Democracy (NAJFD). Dizon sees the anti-dictatorship posture as the unifying factor in the parliament of the streets. The anti-dictatorship front he divides into the conservative reformists, the liberal democrats and the militant progressive groups.

The differences among these groups, in Fr. Dizon's analysis, arise from their perception of the root cause of the crisis, the manner in which they address the political question, their alternative to dictatorship, and their methods in changing society or liberating the people from the present situation.

Conservative reformists and the liberal democrats see the Marcos dictatorship as the root cause of the crisis whereas the militant and progressive groups blame the "US-Marcos dictatorship." The conservative reformists address the central political question through peaceful and clean elections, the liberal democrats through active non-violence and the militant progressive groups through militant mass struggle.

The alternative to the dictatorship, according to the conservative reformists, is a return to the 1935 constitution with the

changes in society effected through clean elections. For the liberal democrats, the alternative is a return to the liberal democratic society and the means is through mass actions as pressure tactics on the dictatorship. For the militant progressives, on the other hand, the alternative to dictatorship is the dismantling of the regime through mass struggles and the establishment of a coalition government through mass undertakings where the people chart their own history.

Into these three groups with their divergent ideologies and methods fall all the different groups in the parliament of the streets and these analysis explains why it would be difficult for one to immediately join the other in the manner and direction of their protest, Fr. Dizon explained.

But still, they can be part of a broader alliance, like CORD, which welcomes all these divergent ideas and tries to strike a balance when undertaking an activity.

Joe Castro, secretary general of CORD-Metro Manila affirmed this.

"CORD carries all these and there are no tensions because basically even the merely anti-Marcos groups are welcome to join CORD. There is no domination by any one line of thought," Castro reported.

While there have not been any major differences so far as "those that recognize the possibility of armed struggle are quiet," still there have been some slight conflicts but these "we try to patch up immediately," he added.

Fr. Dizon acknowledges the existence of these differences and sees this as a natural consequence of the "very broad anti-dictatorship front." "But these should not alarm us, instead these should be resolved in the spirit of fraternal dialogue and sharing," he stressed.

**I**N the struggle of the parliament of the streets, Dizon continued, it should be expected that the three different groups will not



be able to carry on the work to the same degree or extent.

"Our basis of unity should be the acceptance of the fact that each one can only take a limited part in the struggle. We should not condemn the stand of others if they are ready to take other forms of struggle which are available under given situations." The solution, he said, will be resolved as the struggle continues.

The "other forms" Dizon was obviously referring to was violence. This is another area where the participants of the parliament of the streets differ in attitude and approach.

It is safe to assume, based on various interviews with leaders of the different groups, that "no one is against active non-violence."

Active non-violence Butz Aquino defines as militancy, which is "taking a stand against injustice, everyday if necessary, and being prepared for the possibility that violence may be committed on us, and being prepared to accept it and not retaliate."

The dissent in the ranks of the opposition of late, however, has come from a recent pronouncement of Aquino that he is taking a stand of "absolute non-violence." He does realize, of course, that even in CORD there will be those who might not join him in this stand, especially if future activities end the way they did last Sept. 21 at Mendiola. And, especially if he fulfills his declaration that he will return to Mendiola.

"We would like to service all the different levels of perception or militancy of people, but some are not sure of their position and a majority of those in CORD have been silent about that. We realize

that when we opt for absolute non-violence we limit ourselves to a dedicated core that believes in this," he says.

**T**HE silent majority in CORD has not been so silent, however. Dizon has come out to say he does not agree with absolute non-violence "because it rejects the right of an oppressed people to take up other forms of struggle beyond active non-violence." Lean Alejandro, former chairman of the UP Student Council, who is also active in CORD, likewise stresses "CORD still advocates militant and non-armed methods of struggle, *pero dapat maalis* yung impression that we are absolutely non-violent or that we have no right to defend ourselves. We do not forget that at the same time that we call for militant and peaceful action, we have also the right to defend ourselves."

Even in this new-found direction of the CORD leadership, a divergence of views is already evident. Butz Aquino has expressed the hope that it will be the synthesis of the experiences of the past and the dialogues held among the groups in their struggle to achieve unity.

The move from Luneta to Liwasang Bonifacio to Mendiola has been a move towards increasing awareness and militancy, this much at least the participants of the parliament of the streets agree. But whether or not it has brought them closer to unity in a new movement for active non-violence or opened up still another avenue in the ever-increasing intricacy and politics of the protest movement, perhaps only the next protest action will tell.

VER'S BATASAN STATEMENT ON MILITARY BUDGET

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 13 Oct 84 p 12

[Text] Gen. Fabian C. Ver, Armed Forces chief of staff, said yesterday that the ₱6.2-million budget of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) will be used to attain unity in the military service and fulfill the role of the military in the country's development.

The AFP chief made the statement upon approval in second reading by the Batasan ng Pambansa of the national budget which included that of the military organization.

Ver directed the fair distribution of the AFP's budget to the four major branches of service--Army, Constabulary, Air Force and Navy.

He also proclaimed as a policy giving prime importance to the welfare of military personnel and their families.

Ver pointed out that all these projects and programs will be pursued with vigor.

CSO: 4200/117



GENERAL DUMPIT'S FORCE INTENSIFIES MILITARY PRESENCE IN ILOCOS

Quezon City ANC PAMAYAGANG MALAYA in English 14 Oct 84 pp 1. 2

[Article by Larry Sipin and Orly Guirao]

[Text] LAOAG CITY--An awesome military presence has become evident in most Ilocos Norte towns with the deployment recently of at least 10 busloads of combat-ready troops led by no less than Brig. Gen. Tomas Dumpit.

Dumpit, head of "Task Force Amianan," a composite battalion of Army rangers organized by Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fabian Ver, said his command was sent in "to help coordinate civic action work in depressed areas, particularly among cultural minorities."

But the war zone atmosphere created by the presence of the task force has generated widespread belief that Dumpit's mission is to quell the rising tide of insurgency that has, of late, been noted in Ilocos Norte border towns.

Many residents suspect that the "new arrivals" are setting up defenses against a possible surprise major offensive by the New People's Army's (NPA) north-eastern front, which reportedly covers the provincial boundaries of Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, Cagayan, Abra, Kalinga-Apayao, and Mt. Province.

Dissident elements in these areas are said to be led by rebel priest Conrado Balweg.

Local observers noted that Dumpit has effectively taken over the provincial constabulary command. It is also said that Dumpit's task force operates independently of the Philippine Constabulary regional command headed by Brig. Gen. Victorino Adaza.

According to a military source, Dumpit has deployed most of his men in towns north of this city, including Pasuquin, Burgos, Banguì, Dumalneg and Pagudpud.

Radio broadcasts also confirmed that at least two helicopter gunships have been doing daily maneuvers over suspected NPA-infiltrated areas.

Meanwhile, reports coming from various Ilocos Norte towns indicate growing concern over intensified rebel activities.

Dumalneg mayor Lorenzo Santos sent shock waves all over the province by admitting involvement in dissident operations. He led a group of some 33 confirmed NPA members who surrendered to local authorities Oct. 8.

In Vintar, a town only 7 kilometers east of this city, and the scene of several fiery clashes between government troopers and rebel forces, curfew has been imposed by the municipal government from 9 p.m. to 5 a.m.

Sacarra mayor Leonardo Velasco, president of the Ilocos Norte Mayors' League, has also proposed the imposition of curfew in his municipality. Public hearings have been scheduled for the discussion of Velasco's proposal.

Military authorities, however, maintain that the situation is normal and that there is no cause for alarm.

Gen. Azada was quoted in the Ilocos Times as saying that "the military is on top of the situation and they can ably maintain peace and order in the entire region."

CSO. 4200/117

NEW MARIKINA NAJFD CHAPTER LINKS U.S. TO CRISIS

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 14 Oct 84 p 3

[Article by Jun Lopez]

[Text] Some 1,000 Marikina residents participated in the march-rally launching the local chapter of the Nationalist Alliance for Justice, Freedom and Democracy (NAJFD).

The march started at Bayan-bayanan and passed by 10 barangays. After the march, demonstrators held a rally at the Marikina municipal hall.

A battery of speakers denounced the Marcos regime and its subservience of the US which they said are the primary culprits for the present crisis the Filipino people are now undergoing.

"It is through united, militant and vigilant mass actions that we can advance our struggle for the attainment of national freedom and democracy," one speaker said.

He said that local issues are just manifestations of the overall situation the people are now facing.

In a statement, the NAJFD said, "This is the time for us to set and wave the flag of national freedom and democracy."

The different organizations who attended the rally were Kilusang Mayo Uno, Coalition of the Urban Poor Against Poverty, Alyansa ng mga Nagkakaisang Kabataan sa Komunidad, League of Filipino Students, Marikina Youth Alliance, Alliance of Concerned Teachers and other cause-oriented sectoral organizations.

CSO: 4200/17

# EDITORIAL SAYS PEOPLE TO PAY FOR GOVERNMENT SINS

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 14 Oct 84 p 4

[Editorial: "High Price for Sins of Government"]

[Text]

The Filipino people are now paying a high price for the sins of their government—the mortal sins of unbridled graft and corruption, unmitigated mismanagement of government affairs and unconscionable profligacy.

In the next few weeks, as the Marcos administration carries out what it promised in its letter of intent to the IMF in order to get the approval of its \$630-million standby credit, the people will have their neck squeezed more and yet more.

The people are now experiencing the most difficult times in their lives, brought about by the economic crisis spawned by government corruption, economic bungling and thoughtless extravagance. Prices have never been higher, unemployment levels have never been so serious and money has never been so tight.

But the public suffering is certain to multiply as the government, in obedience to its secret letter of intent, increases taxes and imposes additional ones in order to raise sufficient money with which to meet, first, the financial requirements of its gargantuan 1985 budget of P66.2-billion, and, second, the amortizations on the country's foreign debt of \$25.6-billion which the Marcos government has so recklessly borrowed but for which it refuses to give any accounting.

The authoritarian government has already begun to implement what it promised the IMF. It has started to float, and thereby to devalue, the peso, the fourth devaluation in one year. The other day, it jacked up the tax on cigarettes, to be followed by a similar move on liquor, beer and other alcoholic beverages. Then, it will increase the impost on gasoline and other oil products. A few days ago, it hiked the tax on automobiles.

More and higher taxes are certain — to be laid on the already frail shoulders of the people through the presidential exercise of the infamous Amendment No. 6, as agreed upon in a KBL caucus last Wednesday. The government does not dare to submit the revenue measures to the National Assembly for consideration by the people's duly-elected representatives because it does not want any debate on the wisdom and propriety of the new tax proposals.

In effect, therefore, what is now happening, with the use of Amendment No. 6, is taxation without representation—which is pure and simple tyranny.

Will the people willingly and uncomplainingly submit to the new cruelties now imposed by the Marcos government to attain the so-called "national program of economic recovery" to get the country out of the debacle for which it alone is responsible?

REGION 2 BACKS MARCOS ON CHURCH 'INTERFERENCE'

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 14 Oct 84 p 11

[Article by Antenor B. Parazo]

[Text] CAUAYAN, Isabela--President Marcos has been assured of all-out support by the people of Region 2 in his position in connection with the church hierarchy's attempt to encourage more demonstrations against the government.

This was reported yesterday by Isabela Gov. Faustino Dy who conducted a series of talks with lawmakers, businessmen, professionals, and civic leaders throughout the region in an effort to seek support for the President's stand against "religious interference in state affairs."

Dy reiterated his statement in a television interview on Channel 4 last Monday in which he deplored Jaime Cardinal Sin's published statement promoting the participation of as many sectors of society in protest rallies.

The cardinal's position, he said, "was reckless and uncalled for because it tends to worsen the prevailing volatile political situation brought about mainly by demonstrations and rallies."

It would have been better for both the country and the church if the cardinal called for a moratorium on rallies and joined the government in its appeal for sobriety and reconciliation, Dy said.

However, Dy lauded Cardinal Sin for abandoning his original plan to join the recent demonstration by so-called moderates at the Espana rotunda.

The governor said that his appeal for support for President Marcos was prompted by his fears for the delay in the approval by the International Monetary Fund of the Philippines' pending request for a stand-by credit line.

As chairman of the Regional Development Council of Region 2, Dy explained, "I am aware that the delay in the approval of the credit might in turn delay the implementation of the various infrastructure projects in the region."

On behalf of the people of Region 2, Dy said, he was calling on Cardinal Sin to help defuse, instead of worsen, the political tension in the country.

LETTERS CRITICIZE, REJECT BILL ON CHURCH-STATE SEPARATION

'Systematic Plan' of Suppression

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 14 Oct 84 pp 5, 6

[Text] The Promotion of Church People's Rights strongly denounces the draft parliamentary bill entitled "An Act Implementing the Inviolability of the Separation of Church and State" as part of a systematic plan of suppressing the true mission of the church and the preaching of the gospel of truth, justice and freedom.

Contrary to the claim of some KBL MPs that such a bill was occasioned by the "reckless exhortation" by Cardinal Sin for the people to join in and support the parliament of the streets, the bill in fact was already drafted as early as September, 1984. This was exposed by Fr. Joaquin Bernas, S. J. in his Veritas column (Sept. 16, 1984).

If the draft parliamentary bill is approved as such as the Batasang Pambansa, it would mean, among others:

- The giving of license to shoot church people joining picket lines of striking workers and barricades of urban poor against demolitions;
- Banning of pastoral letters advocating justice and defending human rights and dignity,
- Closing of church/run/church-related newspapers and radio stations like Radio Veritas,
- Prohibiting the organizing of Basic Christian Communities; and
- Making the advocacy of boycott a mortal offense.

Even the mere wearing of Ninoy-yellow t-shirts would be PDA - ed!

It would further mean, as Fr. Bernas stated, that "only statements and writings in support of government activities, no matter how insane, have a place in the New Society."



Such provisions can only come from people deeply steeped in that alien ideology called the National Security Ideology. The main source and propagator of this ideology is the United States' National War College.

The implementation of this ideology in Philippine churches is through The Crisis Paper and the Kintanar Theses which patterned after the Banzer Plan. It is also insidiously expounded and propagated by the bureaucratic-military pseudo-theologians. These false prophets would like to confine the Word of God, through legislation, into the realm of the abstract. But the "Word became Flesh" in Jesus Christ who participates in the concrete "joys and hopes, griefs and anxieties of mankind."

The PCPR sees the proposed parliamentary bill as part of the whole plan of the systematic repression of the churches.

To silence the militant church, the state does not confine itself only to using its legal powers but resorts to its military might as evidenced in its bloody record of harassments, intimidations, arrests, tortures and salvagings of church people. The latest there was the raid on the Tandag bishop's residence, the diocesan pastoral center which houses the Social Action Center and the Task Force Detainees.

The PCPR believes that the National Security Ideology as espoused by the present regime is aimed at suppressing the rights of the churches to preach the Good News of Liberation. Not only that. Actually, it is designed to crush the just struggles of the Filipino people in order to protect the economic and military interests of the United States in the country.

We call on all Christians and men of good will to unmask and thwart the proposed parliamentary bills as the latest scheme of the US-backed regime!

We call on all church people to assert their rights to preach the gospel of justice and freedom!

We call on all Christians and churches to unite with the just struggles of democracy and national sovereignty!

Promotion of Church People's Rights (PCPR)  
Quezon City

#### Muslims Want Islam Excluded

Quezon City AGN PANAYAGANG MALAYA in English 14 Oct 84 pp 5, 6

[Text]

We would like to make some brief comments and suggestions with regards to the KBL-sponsored bill on the separation of the church from the state (Malaya, Oct. 8) and

the reaction of Mr. Francisco Encarnacion, bolstering the move of the proponents (Malaya, Oct. 12):

1. If the KBL advocates insist on passing the bill, we hope

they would exclude Islam from the ruling, meaning it would not take effect in Muslim areas, specifically in Regions IX and XII.  
2. Mr. Encarnacion's reaction was

motivated by bias. He was making some generalizations and conclusions - blaming "the church" for actively supporting politicians without specifying which church and who these politicians are (or what kind of politicians they are).

Argument: the intercourse between the state and the religion is one of the basic and fundamental tenets in Islam!

In fact, politics is just a part of the religion's universal nature. Now, if the state respects Islam

and the Muslim Filipinos, then they, the proponents, should exclude the Muslim areas from the bill.

We hope Muslim MPs notably Abdullah Dimaporo (KBL-Lanao Norte) and non-Muslim MPs notably Aquilino Pimentel (PDP-Laban, Cagayan de Oro City) and Honobono Adata (Mindanao Alliance, Misamis Oriental) join forces in suggesting the exclusion of the Muslim areas from the proposed bill and, instead, file a separate

bill stating that "there is no separation between Islam and the affairs of the state; that this ruling will only take effect in Regions IX and XII."

For the sake of intellectual discussion and understanding, we hope Mr. Francisco Encarnacion would expound his ideas in the same People's Forum of *Makaya*.

**NOLDY ALONTO**  
**AYUB-KHAN**  
**MAROHOMBSAR**  
 Muslim-Christian  
 Alliance (MCA)  
 Tibanga, Iligan City

CSO: 4200/117

FIRST LADY LOSES NFA IN ADMINISTRATIVE RESHUFFLE

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 9 Oct 84 p 3

[Article by Rose Dela Cruz]

[Text] The National Food Authority will soon be returned to the Office of the President, a move which Minister Jesus Tanchanco said will be "for the better." The formal transfer papers are awaiting signature of President Marcos.

The NFA is at present under the Ministry of Human Settlements with Minister Imelda R. Marcos as chairman. From the National Grains Authority, its functions had been widened and in 1981, it was renamed as the National Food Authority.

As NGA, it was attached to the Office of the President and was solely tasked with regulating the grains--rice and corn--industry.

Tanchanco said the NFA's transfer to the Office of the President would greatly speed up development programs for the local food industry and boost the government's food productivity programs.

The agency, he hinted, would be "spared of" the usual "red tape" that comes with being a corporation attached to several other government units or ministries.

The NFA's functions include:

--Importation and local distribution of vital feedgrains and food items such as soybean meals, yellow corn, wheat and flour, which it monopolizes at present.

--Exportation of rice and other food items that are in abundant supply in the country. Rice exports, however, were stopped last year after supply shortfalls resulting from the eight-month drought that lasted till mid-1983.

--Procurement of locally-produced rice, corn, cassava, sweet potato and other vital food products. The NFA is also tasked with maintaining stocks of vital feeds and grains for future distribution.

--Through its governing council, sets pricing and marketing policies that are designed to help the lot of farmers through higher support prices and other incentives.

--Acting as a market stabilizer in areas where supplies are short and prices soar to "unreasonable" levels. Such role was performed by NFA when it took over in December last year the distribution of flour to bakers and other end-users.

--Assisting the Ministry of Agriculture and Food in its numerous food production programs. In other cases, the NFA also puts up experimental food programs, which if successful will be adopted commercially by MAF.

--Licensing of food wholesalers, retailers and other distributors to ensure a "rational" allocation system.

The changing of the NGA into a government corporation under the Office of the President is mandated by Presidential Decree No 1770, which was issued on Jan 15, 1981. But the decree had not been implemented.

It had an unauthorized capital of P5 billion, which would basically cater to import and export of vital grains and for NFA's role as a distribution arm for all basic food items.

CSO: 4200/96

NUEVA VIZCAYA PC/INP EVALUATES CAPTURED NPA PERIODICALS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 8 Oct 84 p 16

[Text]

A jeep-load of various dissident periodicals and documents captured by the Nueva Vizcaya constabulary-Integrated National Police command in the Bayombong ranges recently, has broken the core of dissidency in the province.

In his report to Gen. Fidel Ramos, PC/INP chief, Lt. Col. Rufo R. Pulido, Nueva Vizcaya PC/INP provincial commander, said that since the capture of the underground periodicals and subversive documents, the command has affected the surrender of seven hard core rebels as well as 1,216 sympathizers. He also said that the command has been able to pinpoint the various strategic command posts and

lairs of the underground movement in the province.

Col. Pulido named the periodicals as those of the "Baringkuas," supposedly a periodical of the Cagayan Valley; "Dangadang," a publication for the Cordillera areas; "Nalabaga sa Gumamila," and "Saplit," also published for Region 2 area; and "Ang Bayan," reportedly published clandestinely in Metro Manila.

Col. Pulido, likewise, mentioned that it was in a supposed "flash" report in the "Dangadang" that mentioned the killing of P/Brig. Gen. Tomas Karingal as having been done by five armed men (reportedly of the NPA sparrow unit), and prompting him to report the claim to Gen. Ramos.

## PHILIPPINES

### KBL ASSEMBLYMAN WARNS ON INTENSIFIED NPA YOUTH DRIVE

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 9 Oct 84 p 6

[Text] Member of Parliament Arturo V. Barbero (KBL, Abra) warned yesterday against what he called an intensified drive by communist insurgents and other subversive elements to sway the youth to their side with false hopes and promises and through insidious machinations.

He urged President Marcos to activate immediately the newly created Office of Presidential Assistant on Youth Affairs and to appoint MP Imee Marcos-Manotoc (KBL, Ilocos Norte) as head of the new office.

Barbero described the creation of the new office as a timely and dynamic presidential move in the face of a communist threat which, according to him, many sectors of society have totally ignored as merely government propaganda.

The lawmaker was addressing a group of student leaders who called at his office to endorse his bill calling for the creation of a similar office to be known as the National Youth and Sports Authority.

Barbero observed that today's youth are the embodiment of the nation's hopes and dreams. According to him, the country's future would depend on whether the youth are nurtured or neglected.

"It is a wise nation that will properly nurture its youth with care and concern to ensure that they do eventually realize their potentials when they attain full maturity," Barbero said.

CSO: 4200/96



POLICE GENERALS STATE VIEWS ON 'MAXIMUM TOLERANCE'

Quezon City SUNDAY, a weekly supplement of ANG PAMAYAGANG MALAYA in English  
14 Oct 84 p 10

[Text] Police generals may be following orders from their superiors but they are courageous enough to take full responsibility for the actions of their men.

"I am responsible for the results of the compliance of my men to the orders I give. This is the essence of leadership," asserted Manila Police Chief, Brig. Gen. Narciso Cabrera in the wake of mounting public criticism that despite their shiny stars, they merely follow orders whether these be right or wrong.

The general believes that the concept of following orders refers only to the compliance of lawful directives, instructions and guidelines promulgated by his superiors.

His decisions according to Cabrera 'are within the ambit of my authority,' Gen. Cabrera says the buck stops right in his office.

But under the doctrine of command responsibility, he is not made answerable for all the illegal or criminal wrongdoings of his subordinates if he did not approve or condone the wrongful act.

As a lawyer, Gen. Cabrera believes that the people's right to peaceable assembly is being followed by the government if "they will not imperil public safety and convenience."

Gen. Cabrera said 'maximum tolerance' means that 'standard of police behavior or demeanor characterized by extreme restraint in facing up to the challenges, dares, jeers, taunts, insults and even the abusive conduct of demonstrating crowds, and maintaining a calm and cool posture unless a clear danger exists to the lives and limbs either of the innocent citizens or those of the police members themselves.'

Cabrera said a recent Supreme Court ruling on the petition filed by former Sen. Lorenzo Tanada the holding of a rally, has upheld the right of the mayor to recommend alternative venues.

But despite these developments, Cabrera said there is no "repression of rights." "There is certainly an action designed to regulate the abusive exercise of those rights, for clearly, it is conceded that right must never be abused," he pointed out.

Cabrera said the military and police organizations are still subordinate to civilian authority and obliged to obey the duly-promulgated laws of the land."

"No one is above the law," reiterates the general.

Gen. Cabrera's views are shared by another general in the police service, Southern Police district superintendent, Brig. Gen. Ruben Escarcha.

But Gen. Escarcha says that police can exercise what he calls "reasonable force" in self-defense.

"Under the law there is the presumption of the regularity in the performance of duty," Gen. Escarcha said.

"The policeman has a thousands things to do every day...but its still damn if you do, damn if you don't in the eyes of the people," says Escarcha, who at 54 had spent 34 years in the police service.

Just like Gen. Cabrera, Escarcha said the buck should stop somewhere.

Considered liberal in his command, Gen. Escarcha justifies the use of force by policemen if only to protect themselves against "chaos and anarchy."

To Gen. Escarcha, maximum tolerance means they are allowed to bend back a little. "Pero kung sinasaksak ka na ano pa ang dapat mong gawin?" he asked.

CSO: 4200/117

PALAWAN, OTHER REBEL ENCOUNTERS LEAVE 43 DEAD

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 9 Oct 84 pp 1, 9

[Article by Jose De Vera]

[Text] At least 43 persons, including 30 civilians, were killed and 32 assorted firearms were seized in liquidation and firearms snatching activities intensified by rebels during the past two weeks in Samar, Davao del Norte, Zamboanga del Sur, and Palawan.

Military reports reaching Camp Aguinaldo which came in trickles said that in firearms snatching incidents in Samar and Zamboanga del Sur, the victims were policemen and members of the Civilian Home Defense Forces. The snatchers were reportedly dressed neatly in uniforms of the 1st Infantry (Tabak) division.

The rebels represented themselves as military men who came to conduct routine inspection of firearms issued to the police and CHDFs, reports said.

The policemen were made to join a formation with their issued firearms stocked in front of the formation for individual inspection. Members of the "inspecting teams" then took individual possession of stocked firearms, told the formation that they are actually "sparrow men" of the New People's Army, and left with the guns while other armed "sparrows" covered their withdrawal.

Disarmed in this manner in barangay Ubod, Lakewood, Zamboanga del Sur, last Oct 5 at 2 p.m. by 30 rebels were Patrolmen Shelwyn Santgao, Diosdado Mag-aso, and Armando Pizon, all of the INP.

Taken from them were two M-16 Armalite rifles, a carbine, and a .38 caliber revolver.

In Hipapad, Eastern Samar, 30 rebels disarmed over a week ago 10 policemen, according to a report rendered by Brig Gen Salvador Mison, Regional Unified Command VIII (RUC) commander.

The group, all dressed in camouflage military uniforms and neatly polished shoes, was led by a certain "Colonel Reyes." The group, whom the unsuspecting policemen thought were friendly forces, took 10 guns of the Hipapad policemen.

In Davao del Norte, some 60 heavily armed men attacked a camp of Alcantara & Son in barangay Linda, Nabuntura, last Oct 5, killing Diano Bantigue, assistant manager of the firm, and CHDFs Antonio Acaso, Romeo Hiso, and Juan Lesmores. CHDF Abraham Mingrano was wounded.

The attackers ran off with one Browning automatic rifle, three Garand rifles, and three Carbines, plus hundreds of assorted ammunition. Two rebels were killed by two policemen who outmaneuvered them inside the town hall.

In the town of Wright, Eastern Samar, Mison reported two weeks ago that the NPA attacked the town hall manned by a handful of policemen.

The policemen put up a fight, killing two initially. An Army contingent that tried to come to the rescue of the policemen was ambushed at the approaches to the townhall.

In the battle that ensued, one more terrorist was killed as the ambushers tried to retreat and were met by another Army contingent. Four more NPAs were killed.

A report considered as disturbing came from Palawan which told of some 30 civilians killed in a series of "liquidation incidents" in Brookes Point and Puerto Princesa City.

Most of the reported killings were executed with the use of bladed weapons and most of the victims were civilian riders of tricycles while the killers were riding in tandem on motorcycles, the reports said.

Cagayan De Oro City (PNA)--Some 100 communist rebels swooped down at the Lapaz town hall in Agusan del Sur Thursday last week and forced the withdrawal of a small number of police defenders in a brief gunbattle, the Northern Mindanao PC-INP regional command reported yesterday.

The raid, the second in two weeks carried out by rebels in the region, occurred just about the time municipal government employees were reporting for work.

The small number of policemen who tried to defend the town hall withdrew because of the "superior force of the enemy," the PC-INP said.

The rebels took seven Armalite, two Carbine, and two Garand rifles.

There was no casualty on both sides.

The attack at La Paz followed the one pulled by communist guerrillas in Taganaan last Oct 1 during which a woman and a policeman were killed.

Zamboanga City (PNA)--Thousands of residents from 23 barangays in the upland towns of Molave and Mahayag, Zamboanga del Sur have evacuated to safer grounds due to the continued extortion activities and threats by the New People's Army (NPA).

Ignacio Luna, Office of Media Affairs (OMA) Pagadian information officer, said the mass evacuation in the two towns, barely seven kilometers apart, started as early as late August.

The evacuees, Luna said, are now temporarily sheltered in urban centers. They have sought the assistance of the military and the Zamboanga del Sur Mayor's League, headed by Mahayag Mayor Josue Campomanes.

Davao City (PNA)--Two terrorists were killed and two others captured in two separate military operations in Surigao del Sur and Davao Oriental over the weekend.

Killed in an encounter with government troopers in sitio Mantungao, San Isidro, Bislig, Surigao del Sur, were Reynaldo Quiboy y Carmen, alias "Algoa" of Bislig and Rolando Moreno, alias "Iris," of Marihatag, Bislig.

CSO: 4200/96

CAGAYAN VALLEY NPA ACTIVITIES KILL 138 IN NINE MONTHS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 9 Oct 84 p 3

[Text] Tuguegarao--A total of 138 persons, including 45 barangay leaders and soldiers, have been killed in 245 clashes over the past nine months between the military and New People's Army guerillas in Cagayan Valley.

Brig Gen Thomas P. Manlongat, region 2 PC/INP commander, disclosed this Friday in a briefing for Lt Gen Fidel V. Ramos, PC chief, and mediamen at the Tuguegarao airport.

Manlongat said the clashes resulted from the "Operation Agaw-Baril," an arms procurement program of the NPA targeted to carry their attacks to urban centers of the region.

Manlongat told Ramos that the rebels carried out 93 liquidations, kidnappings and burning of government properties, among these the multi-million-peso Cagayan Integrated Agricultural Development Project in Iguig, Cagayan.

The most gruesome of them all, Manlongat said, was the May 13 ambush of a military convoy in Amganad, Banaue, in which an army major, a PC lieutenant and 16 soldiers were killed. The rebels escaped with 24 high-powered firearms and several thousands of bullets belonging to the troopers. ECC

4200/96



# COLLANTES PROPOSES LAND GRANTS TO EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

Quezon City ANC PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 13 Oct 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] A system of land grants to educational institutions being proposed in the Batasan Pambansa is expected to prevent colleges and universities from falling into the same plight as the University of the East (UE) which was taken over by the Maharishis.

Mambabatas Pambansa Manuel Collantes (KBL, Batangas) said yesterday that the School Land Grant Act (Parliamentary Bill No. 1421) which he has filed in the Batasan with 44 co-sponsors would grant to local public and private colleges and universities portions of the public domain not in excess of 1,000 hectares each, to be developed and administered for their support and maintenance.

The control and administration of these land grants will be vested in a non-profit school foundation which will see to it that these lands are properly developed and administered to augment the income of schools and universities receiving these grants, Collantes said.

Collantes didn't disclose the detailed mechanics of the proposed land grant system, but observers believe it would be similar to that granted to the University of the Philippines.

It is known that the UP has been granted a large tract of land in Mindanao which it has planted with various crops that help the school generate added income.

"It is high time that our colleges and universities were able to produce and earn enough on their own for their operational and expansion needs and cease to be dependent on increases in tuition fees which parents can ill-afford to pay, anyway. With land grants, school administrators and students will be forced to work together in a productive enterprise, and thus concentrate in their primary task of teaching and learning," Collantes said.

"It is painful for us Filipinos to see our colleges and universities reeling under the impact of financial strains and in some cases forced to deal with offers of foreign organizations to bail them out of a desperate situation. It is a shame that big Filipino-owned universities must succumb to foreign buyers in order to survive. Now more than ever, the state must come to their aid," the Batangas MP declared.

## ARTICLE SUMMARIZES ECONOMIC STATUS, ANALYZES PROSPECTS

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 4 Oct 84 p 2

[Text] MANILA, Oct. 3

THE Philippine economy, which went into a tailspin after the assassination of opposition leader Benigno ("Ninoy") Aquino Jr in August 1983, isn't showing signs of a quick recovery.

A year ago, the government asked for a moratorium on the country's US\$26 billion debt, and foreign creditors agreed to reschedule the debt. Negotiations to obtain a US\$630 million special drawing rights standby loan from the International Monetary Fund are likely to be concluded soon. But observers doubt this will be sufficient to spur an economic recovery.

One out of four workers is without employment, and prices are skyrocketing. In the past year, the price of a 10 kg cylinder of propane gas for cooking has jumped from 66 pesos to 117 pesos. The price of an 11-kg bag of imported rice rose from 95 pesos to 170 pesos, and a dress suit that cost about 250 pesos a year ago now costs as much as 350 pesos.

During the first six months of this year, consumer prices were 43 per cent higher than during the corresponding period a year ago, according to government statistics. The upward trend is expected to continue, and by the end of the year consumer prices will be double what they were a year ago, according to business projections.

The peso was devalued twice since June of last year and then floated against the dollar. In the past year, the peso has lost 80 per cent of its value, and the central bank exchange rate is now 18 pesos to US\$1. This has pushed the cost of imported goods out of the reach of most people and caused the frenzied domestic price spiral.

Many foreign firms restructured their wage-price scales six months to a year ago. Japanese firms in Manila raised local employees' wages 15 per cent to 30 per cent. These larger pay cheques have been eroded by inflation, however, and most workers' standard of living has plummeted.

Automobile assembly plants affiliated with Toyota, Nissan, Mazda, Mitsubishi and Isuzu cut monthly production from a combined total of 3,500 units to 500 to 700 units during this period, for lack of parts and components, and laid off a considerable number of workers.

Electrical appliance makers, including Matsushita, Sharp and Sanyo, cut production in the Philippines by as much as 40 per cent. Toshiba, Teijin, Ricoh, and Sanyo have decided to close their Philippines operations. Many other Japanese firms are following suit.

Although the Philippines has huge debts, the prevailing mood in Man-

ila is far from gloomy. The booming underground economy, which plays an important role in providing sufficient goods, is largely responsible for this.

Reports of shortages in Manila are belied by the assortment of imported goods, from luxury items to daily necessities, available in department stores and supermarkets in the capital.

According to financial sources, it is the underground currency exchange that is keeping the economy afloat.

An average of US\$3 million to US\$4 million a day is traded at the underground banking houses in Binondo, the Chinese quarter of Manila, according to banking sources.

West Asia is the major source of blackmarket dollars. An estimated 800,000 Philippine workers there earn US\$2.5 billion a year. Some overseas workers and exporters deposit their money in banks in Hong Kong, Japan and the United States to take advantage of the relatively lax controls on currency exchanges in these countries.

From US\$2 billion to US\$3 billion in expatriate workers' wages and exporters' overseas earnings comes back into the country through unofficial channels. This amount is almost equal to the trade deficit the country posted in 1983. Thus, it seems that the shortage of hard currency is not as serious as government statistics show.

Only importers who have dollars in hand are allowed to import foreign goods under the new import regulations. Japanese as well as Philippine businessmen turned to the blackmarket cur-

rency exchange to get the dollars necessary to buy imports.

Meanwhile, many unemployed workers have left Manila to live with relatives in the countryside. In this tropical country, they can make a living somehow.

An increasing number of Manila watchers doubt President Ferdinand E. Marcos' ability to get the financially strapped nation back on a firm financial footing.

The central bank has raised the reserve requirements for commercial banks to arrest inflation. The measure is an old trick to curb rising prices by tightening the money supply. However, on Mr. Marcos' orders the bank loaned 10 billion pesos to commercial financial institutions recently. The first loan of five billion pesos was made in May when the National Assembly elections were held. The second five billion pesos was used to cover a run on the Banco Filipino. As a result, the amount of money in circulation shows no signs of decreasing.

Prime Minister Cesar Virata, who is also Finance Minister, has been trying to cut government spending. But he has found it difficult to make cuts in projects that have the backing of Imelda Marcos or those close to her, according to financial leaders.

A private research institute recently predicted that the Philippines' real economic growth rate for 1984 will be minus six per cent, and that the economy will not rally until 1987 at the earliest.

Many Philippine businessmen seem to agree with this forecast. So long as political unrest continues, they say, the Philippines will continue to struggle under huge debts. — Asahi

FAILURE OF CENTRAL BANK LOTTERY SCHEME ANALYZED

Quezon City VERITAS in English 30 Sep 84 p 18

[Article by Corito Fiel]

[Text] When it was first launched by the Central Bank more than a year ago, the Suwerte sa Bangko raffle program came out with much fanfare; there were the usual press releases, newspaper advertisements, and TV spots that seem to accompany all projects sponsored by the government. But last July, the Central Bank suddenly and very quietly withdrew the project.

That the project was scrapped hardly came as a surprise. How such a scheme was ever conceived at all, in the first place, is what many find surprising.

In May 1983, then Central Bank Governor Jaime C. Laya announced the launching of a raffle program so designed as to encourage the public to surrender their hidden dollars to the banking system.

The program was supposed to work this way: anyone who "sold" \$100 worth of foreign currency to an authorized bank was entitled to a raffle coupon. If he were among the 100 lucky coupon holders for the month, he would win a prize of P100,000 in cash. The project cost the Central Bank an astounding P10 million per month for raffle prizes alone.

In his mid-year report, Laya claimed that the "Suwerte sa Bangko" raffle had proven effective: the project was succeeding in inducing overseas contract workers, especially those based in the Middle East, to remit their hard-earned dollars, estimated to reach some \$2 billion to \$2.5 billion annually, through official banking channels. Proof of this, he added, was the increase in dollar remittances.

But how much did it really cost the CB to implement the "Suwerte sa Bangko" raffle program and did it really reach its goal as claimed by Laya? What is the justification for holding a lottery that isn't money making at all? To what do Filipinos owe the dubious distinction of having the only Central Bank in the world which sponsors lotteries?

Promotion and advertising. About P100 million was earmarked to implement the raffle draw, to last for nine months. But a CB source told Veritas that the scheme, including the promotion, advertising, and the printing of tickets or coupons could have involved a budget of P150 million or more. And with the 100 monthly winners receiving P100,000 each, the CB was releasing P10 million per month. To give away cash prizes alone, the raffle program was costing our Central Bank as much as P200 million a year.

Defenders of the program say that it is a function of the Central Bank to sell government securities as a means of raising funds. In a way, they continue, those raffle coupons that were exchanged for precious dollars were one such instrument. But, in this case, the CB was buying--not selling securities. What's more, the Central Bank, through the raffle program, was actually buying dollars at an unbelievably high premium, when the costs of running the lottery and the prizes are taken into account.

Laya had claimed during his tenure as CB governor that "Suwerte sa Bangko" would be able to generate US\$1 billion in additional foreign exchange. However, a check with official figures shows that Central Bank receipts from tourism and overseas contract workers have actually declined.

Note that even before the CB adopted the lottery program, foreign exchange earnings coursed through the banking system already had a "captive" market, which include the earnings of overseas contract workers.

As of 1982, foreign exchange earnings from a big bulk of raffle participants had reached some \$125 million per month. These are: checks from overseas contract workers--\$62 million; checks from tourism--\$35 million; and "lipstick" checks (see below)--\$28 to \$30 million.

But as of the first quarter of 1984, these receipts had dropped despite the increase in remittances from overseas workers. "There should have been a review of the program last December 1983," says the Veritas source. In fact, he said, the raffle should have been cancelled as soon as the discouraging indicators were reported. But no such action was taken and the lottery went ahead according to schedule.

Lipstick checks. "Lipstick" checks are so-called because of a notice in red on the face of each check. These checks, pension and allotment checks issued to war veterans, can only be exchanged into pesos in any Philippine bank. In short, "lipstick" checks, which are usually marked in red at the US Embassy before they are mailed out as per agreement between the US and the Philippine governments, are restricted checks. Since they cannot be used for blackmarket purposes, why were they not declared ineligible for the lottery? After all, the government stood the chance of losing a lot by making the checks eligible for the lottery. Clearly the checks were included in the raffle draw so as to boost figures. "Even without the raffle, those "lipstick" checks will have to be coursed through the banks and converted into pesos anyway," says our source. Rather than earning additional foreign exchange for the country, all it succeeded in doing was to add more to inflation because "More money only flowed out of the system," as Veritas' source puts it.



Irregularities. The foreign exchange crisis that first broke out during the latter half of 1983 sent blackmarket rates shooting skyhigh. In this light, how could the CB win over more participants to join the raffle? How could it compete? But while the cost of winning the project continued to mount and the number of raffle ticket buyers declined, the CB proved too slow to adopt proper counter-measures. Not that it surprised anyone because by then it was a well-known fact the CB could not even police its own contest. There were reports on a number of construction companies which allegedly "hijacked" the raffle by buying winning coupons, the proceeds of which are tax-free, from their workers.

Printing costs. As if CB expenses in getting "Suwerte sa Bangko" off the ground were not enough, raffle coupons, which were initially printed locally by the CB's own printing plant, suddenly had to be "imported" from the United States. This, at a time when the country is in the midst of an acute dollar shortage. Veritas was told that the budget for the importation of raffle coupons alone could have reached an astronomical P140 million!

Veritas was also told that, apparently, the CB's foreign supplier did not bid for the printing of the raffle coupons. Our source adds that there are doubts if any public bidding was held at all. Did some people make money from this transaction? asks our source. There are reports that a highly-paid consultant who hatched the "bright idea" of having raffle coupons printed in the United States and who "took care" of the signing of contracts and the printing of imported coupons, is now in the United States "enjoying the fruits of his labor."

The importation of raffle coupons from the US was a blatant violation of LOI 1307. The LOI is addressed to all government offices stating the need to conserve foreign exchange resources of the Philippines and to utilize these only for the most urgent and necessary importations. Its two provisions clearly state that (1) "government agencies or corporations shall not engage in institutional advertising, particularly in international publications that involve the outflow of foreign exchange..." and (2) "government publications shall be locally printed and no foreign exchange shall be used to pay for printing such publications..." Evidently, the printing of raffle coupons abroad violated this LOI. Why was it necessary for the CB to put up a lottery in the first place? An existing presidential directive, Executive Order 857, compels overseas contract workers to remit 70 percent of their earnings or they abrogate their contracts and lose their passports. All the Central Bank had to do was to strictly implement EO 857. In fact, according to a Bulletin article dated April 3, 1983, the remittances of overseas earnings sharply increased because of EO 857. Overall, the article said, total remittances from Filipino overseas workers recorded a growth of 59.76% during the month of January 1983. "The annual growth on a February-to-February comparison was 52.65% for all types of contract workers."



EO 857 garnered more positive results than any gimmick like the instant raffle. "In one stroke of the President's pen, all foreign exchange receipts were maximized," explains our source.

Bankruptcy of ideas. When the raffle program was unceremoniously terminated last July, there were newspaper reports saying that Jobo Fernandez, the new CB governor, was "convinced" that the scheme was not working as intended, that "Suwerte sa Bangko" was proving to be "too costly."

The lottery, conceived by an organization like the Central Bank, suggests a bankruptcy of ideas. Pressed for solutions to our dollar crisis, the Central Bank under Laya's stewardship failed to provide an answer that is above supermarket psychology level.

Former CB governor Laya who was eventually "promoted" to head the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports, had acted like a "supermarket manager" when he indulged in this form of economic trick or treat.

CSO: 4200/66

**MNLF FATALITY IDENTIFIED AFTER NAVAL ENCOUNTER**

**Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 13 Oct 84 p 8**

[Text]

One of the three men killed in a sea encounter between a Philippine Navy ship and a civilian boat Sunday off Cabingan Island in Sulu has been identified as an active member of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) who was leading smuggling activities in the South.

A report to Navy chief Rear Admiral Simeon M. Alejandro by Commodore Liberto Lazo, Naval Forces Southern Philippines commander, said killed was Hasan Alfid, second cousin of MNLF commander Alex Angkang, reportedly the head of MNLF marines based in Sandakan, Sabah in Malaysia.

Lazo reported that the identities of the other two men killed

are still being verified by military authorities. Two Navy men were wounded in the clash and were taken to a hospital in Zamboanga City, he said.

Investigation showed that the BRP Bagong Silang (PG-104) was on a routine patrol early Sunday morning in Sulu sea when it sighted and intercepted two boats plying suspiciously in the area.

The boats engaged the patrol in a battle by firing shots at the Navy ship which also fired and killed three men, it was reported.

One of the two boats, identified later as fb Babus Salam and allegedly owned and operated by Hadji Tair of Sta. Barbara, Zamboanga, was apprehended while the other one escaped. (W Yamzon)

CSO: 4200/117

BELTRAN ON BLISS, TV MONOPOLY, CRIME RISE

Quezon City VERITAS in English 30 Sep 84 p 7

[Article by Luis D. Beltran]

[Text] One of the showpieces of the Bliss unit of the Ministry of Human Settlements is the plush-looking housing complex on Mariano Marcos Avenue, just a kilometer away from the Batasang Pambansa.

The quadruplexes and flexi-homes in this complex are reportedly "reserved" for members of the Batasan, so that perhaps they may not scrutinize the budget of the Human Settlements Development Corporation, a subsidiary of the MHS. Each unit requires a down payment of P90,000 and a monthly amortization of P7,500. Although the units were finished long ago, they have not been awarded to the public because they are supposed to be given to assemblymen. In Valle Verde, a similar complex has been reserved exclusively for officials and employees of the Ministry of Human Settlements. Even the clerks and drivers of MHS officials are living in the same complex as their bosses.

So what was all that noise about the Bliss units being for the poor and the homeless?

Meanwhile, a promise made by Minister-Governor Imelda Romualdez Marcos to the UP studentry in August 1981 remains unfulfilled. She gathered UP officials and student leaders alike on that date and said that by August 1982, they would have five new dormitories for some 2,000 students. She also promised 1,000 Flexihomes for faculty members of the State University. Perhaps the reason Bliss officials are not too eager to see the promises fulfilled is that the political profit isn't the type you can take to a bank?

The drive to take over all the television stations in the country is tied in with the "piracy" of TV shows which are supposed to be exclusively for US military in Clark. It seems that a determined person has ordered the pirating of TV shows from Clark and has been broadcasting the same. US TV networks have protested but they have been told that soon a total monopoly of the TV channels will be in effect--and if they complain, they will be kicked out of the Philippine market. Incidentally, they pirate everything except anti-administration programs. No wonder the Americans voted against the latest World Bank loan to this country.

Based on the performance of Energy Minister Geronimo Velasco during the question hour at the Batasan, President Marcos had better evaluate the Bataan Nuclear Plant project. MP Rafael Recto, whose knowledge on the subject can only be called encyclopedic and whose interpellation was a brilliant cross-examination, gave Velasco every opportunity to consult his large technical staff. At one point, however, Recto asked Velasco to be sure to get the correct answer, as he pointed to members of Velasco's technical staff who responded differently to a point raised by Recto. One staff member was nodding vigorously while another was shaking his head just as vigorously.

Crimes against property went up 15 percent in the first half of 1984 due to economic hardship, population rise, drug addiction and lack of public utilities. That's the PC version. What of the breakdown of law-enforcement? Lt General Fidel V. Ramos, in charge of both the PC and the Police, should include low morale or lack of discipline among both PC and Police. The newspapers are full of stories about military men involved in all sorts of crimes--using firearms and mission orders denied the people whose taxes pay their salaries. Does the PC-INP have any sort of program to increase the pay? A proposal to let policemen accept sideline jobs after office hours has been pending in the office of the President for three years. Meanwhile, the man who is supposed to protect your life and property if he is a patrolman receives P499 a month plus a clothing allowance every two months. Can't Ramos get the same break for the policeman that the PC are getting?

Last January 12, 1984, President Marcos personally announced the setting up of a revolving fund for the upgrading of the judiciary. To date, no such fund exists and judges all over the country suffer from lack of offices, staff or even plain filing cabinets for their papers. Go to any office of any fiscal and judge and it looks like a collection point for recycled waste. Worse, vacancies in trial courts sometimes take as long as five years to fill--as in one sala in Quezon City where over a thousand cases rotted for five years because the judge retired. Meanwhile, the persons detained who cannot put up bail also rot in jail. Does Justice Minister-Governor-Assemblyman Estelito Mendoza have so much to do that he cannot attend to all this?

The way concessionaires at the Manila International Airport are being chosen is indicative of the difficulty of solving the problems. Janitorial services have been awarded by the floor--one floor to a Favorite Nephew, another floor to other relatives, etc. The merchandise concession has been parceled out to a Blue Lady. The signs concession was given to a Cabinet Minister--the signs were copied from the Amsterdam airport and were found to be generally useless although paid for. The parking concession is owned at least partly by an ambassador who represents another relative. There are millions of pesos involved, which is one reason why the MIA management under General Manager Luis Tabuena can't prescribe permanent solutions. Even the military is part of the action--controlling who goes in and out of where, a privilege some people value more highly than the Philippine peso. Meanwhile, our reputation for having the worst airport in the world grows, with every traveler who comes in or out.

VALENCIA ON SIN, DEMONSTRATIONS, LIKELIHOOD OF MARTIAL LAW

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 8 Oct 84 pp 4, 5

[Article by Teodoro F. Valencia]

[Text] The expected showdown yesterday morning was avoided. The rallyists at the Quezon City rotunda applied for a permit and the permit was granted. It did not mean that President Marcos will allow a demonstration without a permit. It also did not mean that the marchers have accepted the "no permit, no rally" idea. But the rallyists did not test the earlier word of the President. They applied for a permit. The showdown has been postponed and the terms have become clear. Both sides made their point.

Cardinal Sin wants another dialogue with the President. The President loses nothing by agreeing, but the Cardinal must first define "reconciliation." As I read it, what he means is that reconciliation is surrender. What the Cardinal wants is to be No. 1, not second to the INC nor to the Age of Enlightenment. He is jealous.

Some rally leaders are convinced that no matter how they provoke the authorities, the President can't declare martial law again because the United States, the IMF and the banks which are our creditors won't like it. Don't bet on that. The government may be pushed against the wall to a point where there is nothing more than can be done except to declare martial law. The President has been saying he does not want to do this again. But don't put bets on that.

The Philippines under martial law would be acceptable even to the United States. This is a fact. Most ASEAN countries are under some form of dictatorship, or martial rule. The US accepts all of them. Most of the powerful nations are dictatorships either of the right or the left. Japan, which we call a democracy, is far from being that--it is under the control of a clique, if that's the word you understand better. Don't forget that most of those foreign loans were given to us when we were under martial law. Nations double-talk like politicians, saying exactly what they don't mean.

The poor, harassed citizens who are horrified every time the media print or broadcast threats from the opposition leaders who say they will march again and force the President to resign, are already weary. They'll

They'll welcome something less frightening--martial rule. Under martial law, we have to fear only the armed forces. Today we are being threatened by so many people grouped under so many names.

Yesterday, it was President Marcos who was guilty of threatening violence on the people. He went on the air last Friday to warn that he would not permit a demonstration that Cardinal Sin had encouraged and the rally leaders planned. The people braced up for possible big trouble. Then the President gave the permit and Cardinal Sin announced he was ready to hold a dialogue with the President. That did not mean that the people were not frightened. Everybody is threatening us with trouble. If they want to go to "war," let them, but they should stop doing us violence with tough talk that ends in nothing. Where I come from, they never do it that way.

CSO: 4200/96



WEEKLY PROFILES AFP-NPA STRUGGLE FOR NEGROS TOWN

Quezon City VERITAS in English 30 Sep 84 p 17

[Article by Xenia Tupaz]

[Text]

**I**SABELA, a quiet town, nestles southwest of the Canlaon Volcano, the highest peak in Negros Occidental. Most of its natives have migrated to urban centers like Bacolod and Manila, leaving the town that civilization seems to have forgotten.

But the town, 78 kilometers from Bacolod, has lately come into the news. It has become the battleground of government troopers and members of the New People's Army. This is evidenced by mounting reports of military abuses and ambushes and raids in the newspapers and radio.

The last time Isabela hit the headlines was in July, 1981, when former Sgt. Numeriano Ortega and 13 CHDF men took the town in a 48-hour siege for reasons ranging from the late delivery of allowances to the disbanding of the paramilitary unit.

About three years after the incident, the town was considered one of the critical areas in the province. From the CHICKS (Candoni-Hinobaan-Ilog-Cauayan-Kabankalan-Sipalay towns) in southern Negros Occidental, the battleground has shifted to the central part of the province, in Isabela. Additional military troops have been deployed in the town.

The 6th Provisional PC Company moved in and Isabela has never been the same again. Only last month, a curfew was imposed in the town proper. Military soldiers were reported telling the townspeople to be home before 9 p.m.

As early as 5:30 p.m., market owners and vendors close their shops fearful that gun-toting PC men and CHDF members patrolling the area would get offended.

Residents of the town's outlying barang-

gays also must get home early, by 4 p.m., to avoid being caught in the dark and being suspected as members of the New People's Army.

There have been a series of arrests, most of them undocumented, which came after the capture of Henry Fuentebella, who claimed to be a member of the New People's Army and who was one of those held responsible for the ambushes in Barangay Biao, Binalbagan town and the raid on Ambassador Eduardo Cojuangco's cock breeding farm in La Carlota City. Residents of Isabela allege that Fuentebella is kept under wraps in the daytime but comes out of the military headquarters at night wearing a mask and pinpointing the accusing finger at residents who subsequently are arrested.

**T**HE Task Force Detainees in Bacolod has documented a number of cases of arrests and salvagings in the town.

On July 11, Sulpicio Eyas, a 60-year old farmer from Sitio Mansablay, was picked up from his yard while weaving a basket that day. He was tagged by the military as an NPA sympathizer.

Three youths - Vicente Rey Fuentebella, Jobel Narita and Francisco Labargan - were killed on July 13 in Sitio Cadlum, Barangay San Agustin. Witnesses claimed that the trio were sprayed with bullets by the PC who had earlier fetched Fuentebella and requested him to act as guide. The two others were drunk and were fired upon by the PC after a short exchange of words. A witness said that Fuentebella was shot by the PC after he remonstrated with them claiming that the two were his friends.

In Hacienda Conchita, two men on their way to work at about 6.30 a.m. were picked up by 12 soldiers in full battle gear. George Orqueal and Hermilo Pa-

terno were allegedly manhandled during investigation at the railway track and made to walk to Barangay Payao, Binalbagan where they were again mauled before being brought to the Hinigaran PC company headquarters.

A resident of Barangay Tinongan identified as Boyet Lamela was picked up for questioning at about 6 a.m. July 28 while at the waiting shed in front of the Isabela parish church.

In the mountain areas of Calasag and Mansablay, the men no longer sleep in their homes for fear they might be picked up by the military while asleep.

On July 28, Rolando Arellano and a companion attended a wedding at the town church. They were grabbed by two PC soldiers after asking for a light from them. The two were dragged into and mauled at the Isabela town hall and were released after a lengthy interrogation in the afternoon.

TEXT OF MR. & MS. 'EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW' WITH VER

Part 1: Questions Not Asked by Agrava Board

Makati MR. & MS. in English 28 Sep 84 pp 9-13

[Article by Letty Jimenez-Magsanoc: "He Answers Questions Not Asked by the Agrava Board"]

[Text] Four-star General Fabian Ver is today the star-crossed villain of the news leaks allegedly from the Agrava Board. The leaks that appeared first in U.S. newspapers started gushing on Aug 26 when Lewis Simons reported that the Agrava Board will accuse the 64-year-old General "of ordering the killing (of Aquino)." Simons attributed his story to an unnamed member of the Agrava Board. Subsequent leaks, the latest of which appeared in the Washington Post late last week, reported that Aquino was murdered by the military of which Gen Ver is the chief of staff.

Gen Ver seemed unsinkable despite the unplugged leaks when we met him at the house of his eldest daughter Elma Ver-Tuason. He most reluctantly, shyly, allowed the following exclusive interview, his first since the leaks. Except for some deletions and minor revisions in the interest of brevity and clarity, this is the full transcript of the taped interview held Tuesday, September 25 at 8:00 AM.

Letty Jimenez Magsanoc (LJM): Why didn't you show up for your press conference? (last Sept 12)

General Fabian Ver (GFV): I never called a press conference. How could I? I was in Subic...I was attending a turnover of the Coastal Immigration and Quarantine Building. If I asked for (a press conference) and did not go I would have sent at least a word that I would not come. Teddy Benigno has been asking for a long time for a press conference. In fact I'm afraid of press conferences. Honestly, I've never had a press conference of my own in my life. I never go to the press.

LJM: Your non-appearance was significant because it was soon after the news leaks reportedly from the Agrava Board.

GFV: I could not even answer that (news leak). You know, my position is that everything I say now would be sub judice.

LJM: But the Agrava Board is not a court of law.

CFV: Even then, but I did not want to influence the findings of the Board.

LJM: The news leaks started since Aug 26. Why haven't you said something in your defense considering the seriousness of the charges?

CFV: The only thing I can say is that I will rely on the integrity of the Board. I respect the Board, I respect all the members of the Board, and I believe that they will base their findings on the evidence--on the evidence that they have on hand.

LJM: There are certain theories about the curious news leaks and why they happened at all. One, part of a plan designed to defuse the impact of such a finding when the report of the Agrava Board will in fact name you as having ordered the killing of Ninoy Aquino and two, to get the heat off of the President and the First Lady. Would you comment on these two theories?

CFV: During the hearings, even Lupino Lazaro cleared the President. Well, on the news leaks, I...

LJM: How about commenting on the theory of diffusing the impact?...Like these news leaks are all over town but no one seems to be asking for your head. People are used to it and so when it's finally there--So what else is new?

CFV: I really do not know why these news leaks came out and the next thing that bothers me is why it comes from American papers, the San Francisco Examiner...

LJM: But the sources are Filipino.

CFV: Dante Santos denied it. A very respectable man, Dante. Even Bienvenido Tan denied it. All I could do was write to Paquito Villa (Francisco Villa, Deputy Counsel of the Agrava Board) because he's a personal friend of mine and we've had a long association. We were working together as law enforcement officers. All I could do was write to him and then Paquito said with all the things coming out you cannot even come out to defend yourself. I cannot even thank all the Justices, I said, for coming out on television and the other members of the Commission for coming out on television to deny (the news leaks). At this stage, the decision is still being formed and that they have not finished evaluating the evidence. These speculations are just mere speculations. And I said (to Paquito) that I cannot even come to you and thank you and come to the SSS building and to state my side to avoid further speculation. I attach a copy of my statement to the press, a short paragraph.

LJM: What statement...?

GFV: It was part of my letter--and it was that I had complete trust and confidence in the integrity of the Board. And I appealed for sobriety and that the Board should be left to do their work. Of course I thought that I won't answer at all. But it was already hurting me. First it was the San Francisco Examiner. Then again comes this Washington Post saying that three of my sons are colonels. It is not true. My son is a--yes, my oldest son is a colonel. Irvin is a palace guard--Presidential Guards Commander. But he has been in command of the Presidential Guards for over two years. And it (news story) mentions that my other son is commander of the Armored Division. We have no Armored Division in the Armed Forces. They are all exaggerations.

LJM: Talking about Irvin, there was talk in Opposition circles after the news leaks broke that battle lines have been drawn among three distinct groups. One group--I won't mention the other two groups--is headed by Irvin whose loyalty is first to you and not to the President. He does not like the idea of his father being made some kind of a fall guy to the assassination. Maybe the news leaks are all part of Irvin's plan.

GFV: Irvin is a very broad-minded man. He's intelligent. He is very professional.

LJM: But he's also your son.

GFV: He is my son, yes...

LJM: What I mean is that he's probably very worried about you.

GFV: I think that, like me, he would abide by the findings of the Board and at anytime I would really abide by the findings of the Board even if--whatever is their finding--I will abide. Whatever is the finding.

LJM: Suppose they find that the military is linked to the assassination. What will be your first plan of action?

GFV: If they say that some of them should be court martialed, I will have them court martialed. I know what I will dictate. You know what has been placed there in the records? Immediately after the thing happened, I mean when Senator Aquino was assassinated, I immediately relieved General Custodio. I had him relieved of command and placed him on duty with the Chief Air Force and replaced him with his deputy, Col Ochoco. Those involved directly, linked directly with the escorts and within the immediate area of where the thing happened, it seems the--I guess all of them were placed under technical arrest, including their officers. And we only lifted the restrictions after the Board allowed us to do so. I didn't lift the restrictions without the permission of the Board--after all of them have testified. I also caused the organization of an investigating team composed of three military lawyers--Brig Gen (Renato) Ecarna who is the Inspector General of the Armed Forces who must

look into the misdemeanors or what we call negligence or malfeasance of officers and men, assisted by Gen Azada who is also a lawyer. He is a regional commander. So that the field officers can be represented, I got a lawyer from Baguio, Gen Azada. He worked with the old MIS. He was the last attache in Cambodia, in fact. And the third man is Atty Villanueva (Catalino)—Gen Villanueva, the chief of personnel because the chief of personnel is in charge of morale. And so I had the three appointed and they were conducting the investigation and to look into any negligence that could have been committed. But we were stopped.

LJM: But I think that the image of the military that time was so low to the national perception that whatever the military did in investigating their own ranks will always appear that there might be a whitewash.

GV: Not in the military. In the traditions of the military...

LJM: I know. But in the eyes of the public...

GV: Yes, of course, the public. There is a noble tradition in the military to protect and to police its own ranks and so we have the Inspector General to handle this. We have the Provost Marshal General to enforce this with the military police. Did you know that when these smuggling syndicates were not properly being tried and there was so much delay in trial and that some of them were going out, I had them all incarcerated in the military police brigade pending trial? And immediately, after trial, I placed them there. Because the army must remain its own image even among ourselves.

LJM: You did say before the Agrava Board that the principle of command responsibility will not apply to a superior who did not order his subordinates to do a wrongful act or who was unaware of the wrongful act.

GV: What I said was that in the military there are several layers of command. And I said that if the commander in a certain layer having ascertained everything that he was supposed to do, that he had done everything that he was supposed to do then he's done to prevent it or avoid it, avoid the incident, that he cannot be held responsible for the acts of the subordinate. For example, it would require that he be present so he could participate or direct that the incident will not be conducted or that it was his duty and his responsibility to stop him—he should stop him but if he did not, then he is responsible.

For example, what is my responsibility for being on top? I directed that plan, "Oplan Salikbayan" (military's master plan to secure Aquino's arrival), be made. The plan was not even directed to me. It was directed knowing the sensitivity of the case. I was not even there...Speaker Laurel didn't write to me, I mean. Senator Laurel didn't write to me. It was Gen Ramos.

LJM: But my question really is even if you didn't order anything and no matter your protestations of innocence, if the Board finds the military guilty, you'd be guilty, too, if not by command responsibility, at least by association, correct?



GFV: I know the Board will also properly interpret the theory of command responsibility.

LJM: If the Board finds a military conspiracy you think it will be confined up to a certain layer of command?

GFV: Even the utilization of the word "conspiracy" is to me objectionable at this point because the evidence has not shown that there is a conspiracy.

LJM: I'm just taking this from the news leaks...

GFV: ...as of the evidence that I know of there is no military conspiracy. It has not been proven.

LJM: You feel like you're a victim or a fall guy with all these news leaks?

GFV: (Laughter): I've been used to this.

LJM: But not on an international scale.

GFV: You see, I'm sure the Agrava Board will come up with the truth. In fact, I stated that when I was first asked to make an opening statement (during testimony before the Agrava Board), I said, I'm very grateful to be given this chance and opportunity to help the Board seek out the truth. The truth must come out, I said. And up to now I still hope that the truth will be out.

LJM: I read a portion of a memo of one of the lawyers of the Agrava Board and one of the things that he was taking you to task for was that there was no provision in Oplan Palikbayan for a medical plan in the event Aquino was injured and your testimony sounded like this medical evacuation plan was an afterthought. That there was really no specific instructions but you sort of elaborated on a medical plan in your testimony before the Board on a plan that was not originally in Oplan Balikbayan.

GFV: No, no. In fact, we presented the medical plan. Any plan is as simple as it could be. The item "evacuation (Paragraph 4 of Oplan Balikbayan simply states "a. Evacuation: As directed.") includes the medical evacuation and any other kind of evacuation and then, as directed. And it is the commander who will now direct what to do. In fact, at this point, if you remember he was supposed to be brought to the office of the AVSECOM. The original plan was to place him there, where he could be interviewed and when he was shot, then the evacuation was to medically evacuate him to Bonifacio. Why Bonifacio? Because it has the facility for a general hospital. It is the nearest general hospital in the area from the airport. The airport is not a hospital--it is a clinic used for...Doctor Reyes...it is a sort of a...what do you call this? Ophthalmologist. He tests the eyes of the pilots every now and then. Dr Andy Reyes. He's a young officer. It was there in "evacuation" I presented in the medical plan but I did not elaborate because I thought that the Board understood it already.

LJM: Why was that order amended about checking on Aquino's travel papers and if he did not have them, to return him to his country of origin; if he had travel papers to bring him to the AVSECOM office? But later, on the morning of Aug 21 you amended your order. He was just going to be arrested and detained.

GFV: I have fully explained that before the Board, and you know, as commander, what you did now you can change that, as the situation develops. Even the last minute before everything--you can--that is within the prerogative of the commander.

LJM: You can be sure he had no travel papers because the government refused to give him travel papers.

GFV: We received earlier reports that he had...he was in--somewhere--somewhere...I cannot recall now--that he was using a passport.

LJM: But that would have to be faked so in that case he would have to be returned to his country of origin according to your instructions.

GFV: You cannot just conclude...And they can just issue any passport anywhere. Travel documents, yes. The senator was very influential...

LJM: Since Aug 21 you're probably one of the men people love to hate. Do you know this? Are you aware of this?

GFV: (Laughter). No.

LJM: I'm telling you now.

GFV: Thank you for telling me. I never thought it that way.

LJM: You have never heard of all the Ninoy jokes...and all the other jokes, after the assassination, making fun of you?

GFV: No. No. (Laughter).

LJM: With your vast intelligence network, you'd be aware of something like this.

GFV: (Laughter). Do you know I did not even read your Mr. and Ms. until somebody told me. He said, You read the Mr. and Ms. I do not read the newspapers anymore because (laughter).

LJM: It hurts.

GFV: Yes.

LJM: But this is general perception. All sort of nasty things are said about you and you've not really come out in your defense. The only press conference you called...

GFV: I cannot even defend myself. I cannot even elaborate on why I changed my plans. You will be surprised. I have many, many things to tell you--

And to tell the press after the Agrava comes out of the--after the Agrava comes out.

LJM: Why couldn't you have testified about what you know when you were asked?

GFV: I couldn't tell because I was not asked (the questions). I couldn't explain. For example I'll tell you--cite you one. You remember that the plan of the (Ninoy Aquino) funeral procession was to stop in front of Jose Rizal in Luneta and there demand that the President resign. And then there demand that the coalition government be prepared--and they presented the listings--We have a list of that. We know who among our people were also listed there. And some of them also told us that they were approached. For example, somebody who was supposed to be expecting in that list but was not there. So he had to leave, before the funeral. But what is interesting is, when they were turning left at Padre Burgos where they would now sit at the Luneta and sit down. Did you remember that there was a strong thunderbolt and the rains came in and then somebody got killed... And so many got scared. And so everybody was running away. In fact, there was a group stopping the people, getting out of Luneta in front of the U.S. Embassy, driving the people back. And then it continued raining hard, very, very hard when the lightning came. Why did it happen there? It couldn't have been the same--it could have been God who willed it this way. That is what I think about it. People were scared, you know. Only God knows why it happened that way.

LJM: At that moment if it were not for divine intervention, there would have been a new government? Is that what you are saying?

GFV: THAT is what they wanted to present. They wanted the President to resign and they wanted to present a coalition government...

LJM: But the military was ready in that eventuality.

GFV: Of course, we were always ready because during times like this,

LJM: So there could have been fighting there, right there...

GFV: No, we could not because how can you fight the people there? You cannot just shoot the people there. You cannot shoot them there. Of course, we will--the first thing would be to protect the President from harm. And he will not resign, you know that, because he feels that having been elected by the people up to a certain term, he must finish the term.

LJM: Cite another instance that you did not talk about during your testimony.

GFV: For example, before Ninoy went down (the plane), he said (to foreign correspondents travelling with him), I want you to do it fast, in two or three minutes it will be over. He said that. He said, I'm using a bullet proof vest. If they shoot me here in the head, I'm a goner. Why does he have to point at the place...I mean, as an analyst, I have been in investigation myself. I've been trying to look into all of these things because these are the things only God knows why it happened. I'll tell you another one. When he arrived at the hospital, in his passport, Marcial Bonifacio, person to be notified in case of death: Maj Gen Josephus Ramas. It said there. This passport when he died was taken by one of the AVSECOM men who ran away. And when he was in the hospital, I was told that he was brought to Bonifacio, I immediately called for Gen Ramas. And Gen Ramas was there. And then I was informed that he is already dead. So I said, Padre, patay na pala. Tapos na! Please call his family. He was the first one to inform the family.

Although these things happened...I mean, when we found the passport about a day or the next day, when we verified the passport, we found out that he, Ramas, is the first one to be notified in case of death. But ...

LJM: Did you question Gen Ramas about this?

GFV: I asked him. This is a coincidence. What is this? I said, Ikaw ang kuwan, eh. ikaw pala ang kuwan...dating kaibigan mo, sabi. (You're the one...You're old friends, I said). He was our friend, you know, when Ninoy was incarcerated for seven and a half years, if he wanted to do something, he would send a request to Gen Ramas and Gen Ramas would sent it to me. I would bring it to the President. I cannot remember of any request Ninoy made that he did not approve. And then it was back to Gen Ramas. Tatawag, OK na!

LJM: But they (Aquino and Ramas) only met during Aquino's incarceration. They were not friends before that time?

GFV: No.

LJM: Please cite one last instance which you could not tell the Board because you were not asked that question.

GFV: I have about six or seven.

LJM: You analyzed these yourself?

GFV: The rosary broke while he was on the plane. And then Ninoy had a premonition of danger. When his rosary broke while he was praying and...I had some of our people writing something about this (analysis).

LJM: You analyzed the whole crime, it seems. You already know who did it.

GFV: Yes.

LJM: YOU DO?

GFV: Yes...I...I...No, no, no, no, I do not know but I...

LJM: You applied your expertise in police work and intelligence. You might have come up already with a whodunit.

GFV: No, not yet. Because if you will remember, even if Ninoy went through the tube, Cawigan was there also waiting to shoot him and Cawigan revealed that. And when this report first reached me, I read it, I could not believe it. But for the motives (unintelligible) coming out to testify...

LJM: I never heard in the testimony of Cawigan being in the tube.

GFV: He was there sitting...No, he was not in the tube...He was in the receiving area. Somewhere there.

LJM: Where the newsmen were at the end of the tube?

GFV: Yes. He was there and he was beside a girl who used to be...Who was the newspaper woman who was in charge of the office of an American news company?

LJM: Newspaperwoman?

GFV: Yes, newspaperwoman in charge of the Manila office of an American paper.

LJM: She's a Filipino?

GFV: She's a Filipino. He was sitting with that woman. She knew Cawigan before.

LJM: Old time newspaperwoman?

GFV: Yes, oldtimer.

LJM: Did she testify before the Agrava Board?

GFV: No, she did not. We only took her word to confirm the fact that Cawigan was there in the area. Because here is a man who says he wanted to shoot him...To kill him and he was there. This girl was beside him. We checked and she confirmed that she saw Cawigan.

LJM: If Ninoy went through the tube, he could have...

GFV: ...been shot anyway.

LJM: And probably more people would be hurt because that was a more crowded area. The instances you cited--that which you did not testify about before the Agrava Board--would seem to imply that Ninoy had a rather elaborate plan to kill himself.



GFV: No, no. I mean, above all of us, there is some Unseen Being who must run all of these things and who must have known what happened and probably Ninoy in his last moment...in his...

LJM: All these were premonitions.

GFV: Maybe. Because how can he say, I'll be shot here, in the head. Then really, Calman shot him there at that time. And actually, he was wearing a bullet-proof vest.

LJM: But that would be the easy way out if you just say that God had everything to do with it.

GFV: No, no, no, no. I'm only saying this...I'm analyzing this where everything has happened. There must be something...some Unseen Being. I mean, even his coming home could have been induced by some people. Then the right time for him to come and the right time when he should not come. He must have been influenced by unseen...his decision...That is how I see it.

## Part 2: 'I Will Not Resign'

Makati MR. & MS. in English 5-11 Oct 84 pp 4-9

[Text] Gen Fabian C. Ver, the Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces of the Philippines the past two years has recently become the protagonist in the daily news leaks of the findings of the Agrava Board. The news leaks report that the Board will accuse Gen Ver of the murder of Sen Benigno Aquino, Jr. By training and experience, the Man-in-the-Background type, Gen Ver finds himself today in the center of a fountain of news leaks and in the glare of an unwanted limelight. Though painfully shy, he consented to this exclusive interview because the news leaks have started to involve his three sons who are in the military and this has hurt him deeply. He had to speak up at last, in his defense possibly "to balance the pain." The interview took place Sept 25. Except for minor revisions and deletions in the interest of clarity and brevity, the following is the full transcript of the interview.--Letty Jimenez-Magsanoc

General Fabian Ver (GFV): I knew Ninoy. I have so much to thank him for... If you want to be a general, you are appointed first as a general, then, or a colonel. The President did not do that way to me. He appointed Eddie Ramos, he appointed all the others as general (subject to confirmation by the Old Congress, Commission on Appointments. They are called interim generals. Then my name was submitted, Col Fabian Ver, for nomination to Brig General. So I was below everybody in that transmittal of appointment. But when I was confirmed, I went to Ninoy and you can check this with Minister Aspiras. I was going to his office. I was thinking I have lessons learned from Col Gaddi...Gaddi was a full colonel. He was an aid to President Macapagal...When it was time for Col Gaddi to be confirmed the Opposition objected and the poor guy, a PMA graduate, never made General. He was sent back to become colonel...I remembered this when we went to Malacanang. I was the security officer of the President...I was unusually good



especially to the members of the Opposition...And you know, all the while, the security people we had, we always told them to be unusually good, especially to the members of the Opposition who couldn't go in (Malacanang). And si Ninoy naman, marunong! (Ninoy was wise). Ninoy would exploit it. Tatawagin ako, Colonel, pupunta ako diyan. Marami akong kasama. (He'll call to say he's coming with plenty of pointments). Pag sinabing marami akong kasama, sasalubungin ko na at (when he says he has many friends with him, I'll meet him already), and usually show that he has connections in Malacanang. That's politics. Bakit pupunta pa ko diyan. Baka sabihin, malakas ako rito, hindi ako makapasok. Nakakahiya naman iyan. (Why will I go there if I can't enter. It's embarrassing).

Ninoy was like that. He was very, very friendly also.

LJM: So your name was up for nomination in Congress?

GFV: I wanted to see him because I had failed to talk to him...they submitted these names at the opening of the session. I was the last to be submitted and that was the first day of the hearing of the Commission on Appointments. So I thought I would see him because if I don't see him and if he objects I would see him anyway. Because that had been happening to some of the generals before me and the colonels before me. So I went there. I met him in the elevator. O, General, ayos ka na! (You're set).

LJM: He already called you a general.

GFV: And Minister Aspiras was there...They announced my nomination to Brig Gen, "Col Fabian Ver"--no one objected. And so, Puyat repeated my name. I got scared. In fact, later I asked the late Senator Puyat, Sir, why did you have to say my name twice? You know what he said? I could not believe that nobody objected. So pinukpok niya nang pinukpok. (He pressed the point). My name was inside the listing...with the rankings of the Bureau of Geodetic Survey.

LJM: Who was made general first, you or General Ramos?

GFV: I was the only one confirmed general that day. It took time before they were confirmed. If you recall, when there was a problem about our seniority, the other went to the Secretary of Justice and the Secretary of Justice ruled that the oath of office completes the act.

LJM: Going back to the public dislike for you. My own perception is that your close relationship with the President which no one doubts has everything to do with this.

GFV: I still feel that the people still love the President, and that if they love the President, following your analogy, the people should continue loving me. But people don't know me. They never knew me. Because of my training, I'm in the background...I really realize that I have not been showing myself to the public. Irwin, for example, doesn't even come out. He's a controversial figure also. This boy topped the class when he took

the exams when he was going for the Philippine Military Academy. And he passed the examinations for West Point but he did not go. He chose to stay here. I said, "Why don't you go?" He said, "I will have no classmates-- I will be the only Filipino there--and besides we have a Ver already in West Point." He only reached Major. Major Ver...

But you have heard of Irwin in the Philippine Bowling Congress. He is the president of the PBC and he was elected and there are about 200 associations in the PBC. In fact in the Philippine Olympic Committee, this is the only time when I, a father, and he, a son, are members of the POC. In sports we are also involved. I am in shooting, he is in bowling. I have involved myself in sports so much not actually appearing in public and this is my training. I'm in the background and my children are the same. I think he heads the scholarship committee in the PMA Alumni Association. He refuses to be drafted as member of the board of governors.

LJM: Is it a disadvantage for you now to be closely associated with the President?

GFV: No, I don't think so.

LJM: Like if there are two million people demonstrating out in the street, you think the President still has the mandate of the people?

GFV: You know, before Sept 11 meeting this year--supposed to be the biggest demonstration...

LJM: Sept 21?

GFV: ...bigger than Sept 21. And what I did was I formed a study group to conduct the study of all the issues that were raised by demonstrators from way back before this and we reached 19 issues.

Of the 19 issues only three or four were against the military. For example, militarization of government; then salvaging, and then violation of human rights, etc and the U.S. bases. U.S. bases is not ours. It is a Foreign Affairs problem. Militarization is what you can be charged because our people continue staying in government. You will be surprised if I tell you that I've been recalling these people. I've been continuously recalling them, writing them, but the heads of the office insist on keeping them. For example, the subject of the attack in parliament, Col Ibay of the Ministry of Public Highways, he was precisely taken there to bring honesty to that section of handling money in the MPH. And he cannot be corrupted. And all these people are there not because we want them to be there...For example, with Commissioner Farolan, the President said, "give me an honest man" and so we should not be blamed for all these.

For example, they ask for the implementation of a genuine land reform, it is the business of the Ministry of Agrarian Reform. For example the students ask for a lowering of tuition, this is with the MEC.

So I recommend to the Minister of Defense in writing that we should form a multi-agency group or committee, whatever you call it, where all these issues that are raised can be taken so that the military and General Ver cannot be left alone answering all of these. Because when they come to Malacanang, it's General Ver ang haharap, bahala ka nang sasagot. (Gen Ver is left to face and answer for the problem). I never answer in public also.

This is not my province. I can explain the issues against salvaging and against human rights. I can explain because I have told the inspector general to investigate them. And really, we will charge them or take them out of the province. We have charged so many people who are involved. But the other issues are not mine, yet the military is blamed for all of these--so I have to show these, these issues, to the Minister of Defense and the Minister also accepted this and so he called for a multi-agency committee and he also involved the committee on public order.

LJM: So the agency exists now?

GFV: Not yet. It is still under organization. But this is just to tell you my sincerity of really meeting the issues being raised by the demonstrators. How can I answer for the demonstrators when their demands...

LJM: But people don't know that you are doing this in answer to demonstrators' demands.

FV: I did this as early as 12 of Sept because I knew that many demonstrations are coming. I hope it will come up. In fact, even with the press I wanted to suggest--I wanted to get your advice. That's why I took this occasion to talk to you because so many issues are being raised to the press. I was thinking if I could get three bright young men in the military who can probably meet with the press to find out the issues that can be resolved between us. I do not want the military being blamed for all of these.

LJM: It's better to have a dialogue than confrontation in the streets. People aren't aware that you're doing this in response to the...

GFV: You know why Cardinal Sin is also kind to me? He said after the demonstration in Makati where about 50 people (Sept 23 detainees) were arrested. The Cardinal invited me to--and said, "General, this is a year of reconciliation and forgiveness. Let us inform the President to release all these people: political prisoners, detainees, the only thing that should not be forgiven is the utang," (debt). He (Sin) has this sense of humor. Because the Filipino will Utang and Utang, Ikaw pa ang may kasalanan. (Filipinos will borrow and you're still at fault). So I also realized that this was--so I said, "Can I go to the telephone?" I went to the telephone and called the President and said, "Mr President, I am with Cardinal Sin and he wants to talk to you and this year of reconciliation. He (Narcos) said, "Where is he now?" "Right here at the palace." He said, "Get me the Cardinal." They talked.

LJM: The President said yes--to release them?

GFV: Yes, they released all of them--this batch of detainees. When the fiscal himself was demanding that I explain why I had to release including those who were already charged, I said, "It's already decisioned, ikaw naman, Fiscal."

LJM: What about the other political detainees?

GFV: These people--well, I don't know...The parents of these detainees wrote the President through the Cardinal.

LJM: These were the ones caught during the demonstration, some of whom were just xerox operators or passersby...

GFV: That is wrong. The President, he told me, "Yung anak mo, kaya mo. Some activist children you tell those detainees themselves if they really wanted to be released, not the parents asking for their release. "And when this was being done, all the others who were not originally with them, about six of them, also wrote the President and he--52 or 53 detainees, they were all released when Cardinal Sin talked to him. And these things I never talk about.

LJM: Usually people's perception is that their demands of you fall on deaf ears.

GFV: It's probably because of my position. But I cannot absorb everything for anybody.

LJM: But you have very great influence on the President.

GFV: No, no, not--how can you influence a very brilliant man? You have to explain to him also how things are going.

LJM: A news item last year quoted you as saying that one of the most rewarding things about your job is seeing how the President's mind works. How does it work?

GFV: As I was telling you, he's a very, very brilliant man. He thinks ahead of time. He always has some response to anything that comes and that's how I do appreciate his capability also to see things in advance and he does not really scold people as he should for the failures of his subordinates. And if he ever goes down on anybody, it is very constructive and...

LJM: Can I tell you about one of the jokes about your relationship with the President. The President is supposed to have told you, jump out of the building and you said, "Yes, sir. What floor?"

GFV: Yes, that's true, with my loyalty.

LJM: You would jump?

GFV: A rational way of jumping.

LJM: How do you see your role in a post Marcos era?

GFV: It's too early to talk of a post-Marcos era. There's 1987. If the President will run again in '87.

LJM: But the country is so polarized...Here's the President saying he has the covenant of the people and there are two million people asking him to resign.

GFV: No. You know, the demonstrators are also incorrect. Radio Veritas would say there are 85,000. Actually there are only 8,000...In Luneta, but Butz Aquino would say, "No we are 100,000" but actually, no.

LJM: But they are there.

GFV: They are there, right...

LJM: And protesting, their demands are very legitimate...

GFV: That's why. That's what I told you. It is right that we organize to answer the demands. But if it continues to be an anti-riot problem--that's the reason why I placed that barbed wire to keep the--I tried to find out what were the causes of violence in the past. Sometimes the student will spit on the face of an old policeman...

LJM: Like this attack in the morning of Sept 22 (Mendiola) was unprovoked... mass was being said.

GFV: No, the mass was over.

LJM: They were praying after mass.

GFV: The mass was over.

LJM: They were still holding candles. There was no attack on the part of the demonstrators.

GFV: They could have dispersed them early enough--they talked to them--James Barbers went there...

LJM: But that was much, much earlier...

GFV: Yes, even before that they talked to them. They also asked them to leave and were given an ultimatum of 10 minutes, they would not budge.



LJM: Couldn't you just let them stay? They would have gotten tired and gone home?

CFV: They were actually violating the law already. The law must also take its hand. They should realize that. They were given a permit to rally in Livasang Bonifacio and not in any other place. Why did they have to go to Mendiola? Because they were denied a Mendiola permit, because they said they would put up a crowd of 200,000. How can you put 200,000 in Mendiola? And so they were refused a permit. Now that they have no permit we should not allow them up to 7:00 (p.m.), for example. Even in the legal rally points, they were only given up to 5 o'clock. The PDP-LABAN, UNIDO, religiously followed the terms of the permit. In fact, they were policing their own ranks. But this group with Butz is different. Iba ang kwan niya.

LJM: They were only asking an inch of the bridge. That would have been enough. They won't really go to Malacanang. Just a little bit of the bridge to give them moral victory.

CFV: Yes, we know that. They've been doing that before. They only just touch it then they go.

LJM: So this came from you, this instruction to put up the barbed wires...

CFV: I had to...No, it was actually the instruction of the Mayor of Manila. That he had to teach them to obey the law. In fact, the mayor went to San Sebastian (church) to talk to, imagine, Butz calling for the mayor. The mayor went there to talk to him. He said, "I have denied your permit here. What you're doing here is already illegal."

LJM: In a rally that size, is the President always aware of...

CFV: Yes, he is. He is always told.

LJM: Does he have a way of seeing the crowd?

CFV: We take occasional measures.

LJM: Tapes?

CFV: Yes, we get tapes.

LJM: He sees all of these? Is he aware of all the demonstrators' legitimate demands?

CFV: Yes.

LJM: But not at the actual time it happened?

CFV: No, he sees them later because he is moved to a place of safety of some sort...or ready to be evacuated...as directed.



LJM: ...as directed. Last question. Did you cite one last instance you didn't talk about before the Board because you were not asked the question?

CFV: I think I was there lengthily. In fact, Raul Gonzales did not ask me a question.

LJM: Was he prevented?

CFV: So, no, no. He was asked. But he said he had no questions to ask. Even in the case of Lupino. I asked him, Atty, I thought you were going to ask me about Lina Galman. It was something I wanted to explain. Because it is now said that I am blamed for her disappearance because the daughter, the young girl said that Masibay, said that I had her mother picked up. That is what they are saying...it's actually hearsay. When I was there and I was cross examined lengthily by Lazaro, he did not ask this question. I have no more questions to ask, he said. I said after, "Atty, I thought you were going to ask me about Lina Galman." Because I wanted to inject something about the letter because he probably forgot that he wrote a letter to the President asking for the investigation of the disappearance of Lina Galman. So, he said, "Oh yes, yes, nakalimutan ko pala" (I forgot) he said... You can check the records. Because I have this folder ready for you about the disappearance of Lina Galman.

LJM: What has the investigation yielded so far?

CFV: I asked him...he was the last one who came out with a statement. You Reuters and he is supposed to be the source. He has been negotiating with some people who had Lina Galman under custody. That he is supposed to be the source for the negotiations he is conducting for the release of Lina Galman. So I asked the Board to direct Atty Lazaro to please share with this information about who are the people he's negotiating with so that we can help him look for Lina Galman. But he did not. So I had to submit the report to people who were tasked to look for her...and they were accepted by the Board. Then I asked, did you remember you gave this letter to the President? He said, "yes." If you will recall, if you will read this third paragraph of yours, ang nakalagay doon, "I believe in your innocence, Mr President, that you had nothing to do with the Aquino assassination." It's in his letter. If he will be cooperative enough, we will look for Lina Galman, I said. He never also shared with us. In fact, he said she is in Bacolod or somewhere.

LJM: Would you say it was a military conspiracy? I understand there's some group within the military now with certain ideas of their own. Maybe that group acting on their own.

CFV: No, there is no conspiracy at all. The evidence does not point to that at all. A conspiracy presupposes three persons agreeing to commit a crime.

LIM: What about just one military man?

ATV: As you know only Galman has been...who are the associates of Galman would be really the subject of further inquiry. If he had any associates, unless he acted alone as O'wigan said he was acting alone...

LIM: If the Agrava Board finds the military guilty, for instance, would you resign as Chief of Staff?

ATV: Of course not, I will not...I will not...I had nothing to do with it. I had nothing to do with it. I'd rather be cleared also.

LIM: I don't mean you specifically. But if it's a military conspiracy.

ATV: Then it will depend on the way the Board will word it. But if it is only negligence and negligence could be voluntary or involuntary. In fact, in my own point of view, I cannot see a conspiracy, military or otherwise. There could be some kind of communists conspiracy. In fact, Ninoy said it himself that the Communists would kill him because he said he had delayed the communist takeover for many years. In fact, in his own interview himself, he said that the Communists have the strongest motive to kill him in that Mother Jones story and that cannot be discounted. You can see how the interview has come out. And it was a free, voluntary interview.

LIM: In that Newsweek interview, he (Aquino) said you were one of the men he feared.

ATV: Yes, he said so because in fact, if you can recall, Atty (Juan) David asked me "When you saw Ninoy in the evening, one night when he was already in his home, do you remember I was also there?" I said, "No, I do not remember because I was carrying out different missions for Ninoy." And then, he says, "Why can you not remember when you went out, you even directed me and said Cory was with me? I could not remember because he does not tell me the specific time and date. Frankly, I told the Board, I've been carrying out confidential missions between the President and Ninoy. And I assure to Ninoy that I will not even tell anybody the things they talk about. Because he did not want his own political leaders...

LIM: This was already in New York?

ATV: Still inside (prison)...Even when he was in New York, we had a line with Ninoy. When he would not be found, I was the only one who found him. And I knew how to get him because he told me how. I was in constant communication with him. He was supposed to be guarded by two of our men, Capt Grant, he chose Capt Grant and Col Buena...Maj Gen Buena. We did not march him anywhere in Boston. He was purely on his own. He appeared to be guarded. But we did not guard him anymore.

LJM: The night before his arrival here, he was in Taipeh and when Aquino learned that you had taken over security arrangements in the airport, witnesses said that Aquino said "Oh, my God" and fear came over him. If you have such a good relationship, why would Aquino fear you?

GVF: I would not know. He really had nothing to fear of me. Probably because of my position...I've never abused my position as Chief of Staff. I have been very, very cautious of this position.

LJM: Maybe, you've been too cautious.

GVF: Maybe, yes. I do not respond to those things.

LJM: For instance, the news leaks came out in Aug 26. And you haven't said a word about it.

GVF: I never said a word about it. No, I feel that if I came out, they might conclude that I am coming out to defend myself.

LJM: But if you don't it would seem that you have something to hide.

GVF: I've been shunning interviews...I did not appear before the Agrava in my uniform because they'll start asking about my medals. (Laughter).

LJM: Of course you will have to defend yourself. That's Natural. If you don't, General, what appears is that you have something to hide.

GVF: I have really been shunning interviews. I never have interviews...

LJM: Another speculation is that the news leaks are part of the psywar you're waging to absolve yourself--this is what Lupino Lazaro said...

GVF: Ah, ya? But we lose certainly if we had something to do with the news leaks. Because after the San Francisco Examiner--the Washington Post--and it is my children who are involved. They say Wyrlo is the head of the Armored Division. And Irwin has not been--no, you can see him a very good soldier. Irwin is very, very balanced. Very, very good record. He does not...You cannot just harass him. He's very stable when the pressure's very big...he's very stable--he might be a better commander than I am.

CSO: 4200/66

PC USES VIOLENCE TO DISPERSE RIZAL STRIKE

Makati MR.&MS. in English 28 Sep-4 Oct 84 pp 4, 5

[Article by Susan and Candy Quimpo]

[Text] The word 'force,' is relative," grimaced the National Labor Relations Commission representative. "Besides, these men aren't mine." Following three months of negotiations, some 300 strikers at the ten-hectare Globe Steel compound were finally dispersed in a brutal clash with the 221st PC Division, Taytay, Rizal. A week before, PC Captain Luizo Ticman had attempted to resolve differences between Globe Steel's Chinese-Filipino management and the strikers to avoid the unsavory task of enforcing an injunction order obtained by management. Ticman's efforts proved futile however, and Sept 25 saw an encounter wherein at least 20 strikers and four policemen were injured, as strikers tried to prevent the entry of seven trucks filled with raw material.

After the clash, eight workers taken to a nearby hospital were later apprehended and taken to the stockade of the 221st division. These and three others arrested at the factory claim to have been beaten by soldiers at the stockade, with bail set at P3,600 per head.

Although management claims that a labour union existed since 1975, strikers branded this a "yellow" union with officers appointed by the Globe Steel administration. Questioning management inaction on CBA policies since 1976, workers led by Jaime Hernandez called for re-election of Industrial Free Workers' Union officers. 130 workers were laid off since then and workers subsequently declared a strike.

Article 264 of Batas Pambansa Blg 130, a 1982 amendment to the 1984 Labor Code, legalizes the use of force to stop any strike adjudged by government as a threat to "national interests"--which critics say can be interpreted to mean the interests of the owners of production.

The question perhaps is: whose right should prevail? The right of the strikers to maintain a moving picket? Or the right of the management of free ingress and egress into its own plant? Questioning the use of force is moot, since time and experience have demonstrated that compassion does not cleave to authority.

CSO: 4200/66

PNB-TOYOTA MERGER AIMS TO SAVE BANKRUPT DELTA MOTORS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 9 Oct 84 p 16

[Article by Arleen C. Chipongian]

[Text] The Board of Investments (BOI) is expected to approve the merger plans of the state-owned Philippine National Bank and Toyota Motor Corp.

The local bank and the Japanese company decided to tie up to take over the operations of Delta Motor Corp (DMC), assembler of Toyota vehicles.

PNB and Toyota are the two largest creditors of DMC which was forced to close shop when it encountered financial difficulties, preventing it from servicing its obligations to its suppliers and other creditors.

Trade and Industry Roberto V. Ongpin, concurrent BOI chairman, said the investment body would approve the PNB-Toyota merger the condition that the deal would not prejudice the interests of PNB.

The terms of the merger agreement, he said, should be fair to PNB.

Ongpin also said that no BOI rules will be violated if DMC's slot were transferred to PNB and Toyota because "the BOI is the real owner of the PCMP slots and it can do whatever it wants to do with that (DMC) slot according to its own discretion."

The BOI chairman made the statement in reaction to charges that the BOI was playing favorites with the PNB-Toyota proposal while blocking the tie-up proposed by Pilipinas Nissan Inc and Toyo Kogyo Mazda.

Industry sources earlier claimed the BOI cannot legally give to PNB-Toyota DMC's slot.

They added that the PCMP slot, held by DMC, is "non-transferable."

However, Ongpin countered that PNB, for all intent and purposes, now owns DMC and that there are no legal barriers for the bank getting the PCMP slot.

Under the proposed merger, PNB's equity shall be in the form of DMC's assets, which it foreclosed when the automotive firm failed to settle its debts.

Toyota will provide the working capital and the supply of knocked-down units and accessories.

CSO: 4200/96



BIR TAX EVADER AIMS AT 1 BILLION PESO ANNUAL LOSS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 8 Oct 84 pp 1, 10

[Text] Thousands of commercial and service establishments all over the country have been evading payment of business taxes, defrauding the government of revenues exceeding P1-billion every year.

This was disclosed by Revenue Deputy Commissioner Romulo M. Villa who said that the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) is now preparing a master list of these corporate taxpayers which have not paid the correct amount of business taxes on their sales.

Villa said all the BIR regional and district offices have been directed to submit the list of firms in their areas suspected of evading payment of correct taxes.

He said the problem will be discussed today in a special meeting of the 17 revenue regional directors and ranking BIR officials.

Villa said local governments, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the Bureau of Domestic Trade (BDT) and other government agencies have been asked to help in the listing of tax evaders.

He said computers will be used to ascertain the tax deficiencies of every business establishment.

The business firms will be given new assessments and criminal and civil charges will be filed against them if they ignore their tax liabilities, Villa said.

Manila Assistant Revenue District Officer Alberto Bernales said collection from business taxes are much lower than income taxes because BIR fieldmen have concentrated their investigation on income tax filers.

Bernales said business tax collection totalled P4 billion last year while income tax collected totalled P8.8 billion also that year.

Bernales said the BIR can collect more business taxes if operations of business firms were closely scrutinized.

CSO: 4200/96

## PAPER ANALYZES PROBLEMS OF SUGAR INDUSTRY

Quezon City VERITAS in English 30 Sep 84 p 20

[Article by Gin Gin Perez III: "The Bitter Facts About the Sugar in Your Coffee"]

[Text]

**H**E sits pondering about his dismal state. Unable to receive his minimum daily wage of P24.70, he and 400,000 other plantation workers have grown resigned to the reality that they may never be paid for their labor. The landowners and millers have time and time again explained that the delay in the payment of their wages is due to the inability of the sugar traders to pay for the purchased crops, which points up the fact that landowners and millers have their own problems too. And while the worker sits in his small hut with his hungry family, tall cogon grass have taken over the landscape of the once magnificent sugar fields of Negros and Panay.

Once a pillar of the economy that reaped valuable foreign exchange, the Philippine sugar industry has proved to be untenable even for wealthy sugar landowners and millers.

The curse on the industry is not the stuff of old folks' tales of spirits and demons; rather, the evil is a man-made entity known as the National Sugar Trading Corporation (NASUTRA) and the Philippine Sugar Commission (Philsucom).

These government agencies were recently attacked by MP Fermin Caram (UNIDO, Iloilo) in his privilege speech before the National Assembly. He cited mismanagement and monopoly as the interrelated causes that led to the death of the sugar industry.

NASUTRA, the trading arm of the Philsucom, was given the mandate by the government to buy local sugar at prices quoted by the corporation and to sell the same abroad.

UP economist Winnie Monsod said that NASUTRA was given the mandate to decide how much to buy, what price to pay and to whom it should sell the entire output of the local sugar industry. "I don't know who the decision makers are but as far as the profit motive for the industry is concerned, it is non-existent because they (decision makers) don't really represent the industry," said Monsod. In fact, when faulty trading decisions are made, it is not NASUTRA nor PHILSUCOM which suffer but the sugar producers.

A mistake committed by NASUTRA that once hurt the sugar industry was pointed out by Caram in his speech. He recounted how the Philippines held back its sugar sales to the United States in 1975 despite sugar's hitting a peak price of \$.64 per pound. Only 1/4 of the 1,472,000 tons of sugar produced in 1974 was sold. This, according to Caram, was because NASUTRA and Philsucom Chairman Roberto Benedicto mistakenly believed that the country could afford to ignore the U.S. market. The sugar authorities then stockpiled the sugar hoping for prices to climb higher in the international market. But that did not come about and the country was forced

to sell its sugar at a measly \$0.07 per pound, incurring a loss of \$1.4B.

According to Monsod, the country's international sugar trading market was once extremely sophisticated and very competent. But when NASUTRA came in, instead of increasing trade efficiency by managing to sell sugar at higher prices, the producers were paid less for their product. "Their operations show that they (the sugar producers) sold their product at slightly less than the average world price," added Monsod.

On the other hand, Alfredo Villa, economist and sugar expert, has written a series of articles defending the policies of NASUTRA and Philsugcom. He concluded that the UP economists like Monsod are being naive for assuming that producers can sell sugar by simply serving notice to the world sugar buyers and dictating its price. Monsod, however, countered Villa's assertion by stating that it is customary for producers to enter into long-term contracts with buyers on their own. "What makes them think that NASUTRA is the only one that can do that," she wondered.

Because of the prolonged depression in the industry, landowners and millers are unable to pay the wages of more than 500,000 sugar plantation and mill workers. What makes their plight more incomprehensible is the fact

that NASUTRA virtually has negative operating costs. Said Monsod, "Any private firm who has the kind of advantages NASUTRA has should be making money hand-over-fist. But NASUTRA declared operating losses!"

To compound the problem, the sugar monopoly is being run on a government budget. The operating expenses of NASUTRA and Philsugcom are, ironically enough, generated from taxes that the producers pay to the government. "In other words, the producers are paying for the hand that kills them," Monsod sighed. The UP economists place the total loss of sugar producers due to monopolization at anywhere from P11.6B to P14.4B. Villa, however, pointed out that the UP monograph contained mathematical errors that if corrected, showed a net gain for the producers of P16.7M instead of a net loss of P956.3M. The White Paper economists have since issued a statement correcting Villa, stating that a simple typographical error was made in their monograph because the computed values are correct had Villa bothered to check. The UP economists stated that all Villa had to do was to look at the footnote to realize the inconsistency between the stated amount and the explanation for that stated amount. Villa, in his attempt to defend the sugar monopolists, was forced to resort to anything just to defend the indefensible, said the UP panel.

Monsod revealed that as of the

month of September, NASUTRA has failed to pay the planters for their sugar. The planters are caught in a bind because they then cannot pay even the interest on their loans. Meanwhile, the interest rate of these loans have gone up to 30 per cent. Because planters are unable to pay back old loans, they become ineligible for new loans necessary for continued production. "If they cannot pay, they cannot get sugar loans and so they cannot plant," Monsod lamented.

*IBON Facts & Figures* (March 31, 1984) reported that the sugar producers have demanded that details like the dollar value of export shipments, dollar expenses involved, net dollar proceeds turned over to the Central Bank and the peso-dollar exchange rate used at the time of trade transaction be made public. However, it seemed a futile cause in the face of the Commission on Audit's Financial Audit Report of Government Owned or Controlled Corporations which stated that: "The auditor rendered a qualified opinion as to the fairness of the presentation of NASUTRA's financial statement for the year ended Dec. 31, 1981 because of their inability to audit the Rolling Store Service and the sugar liquidation." Fighting a government monopoly is like tackling an obstacle course where one government institution is created to protect another.

## BRIEFS

**ARMY MOVES INTO NEGROS OCCIDENTAL**--Maj. Gen. Josephus Q. Ramas, Army commanding general, said Army troops have been fielded in some parts of Negros Occidental to check threats posed by rising terrorism by subversives. The Army chief was correcting what he called impressions by some sectors that troops' deployment there connotes "militarization." In an interview with the Bulletin, Ramas explained: "We must want to guarantee the safety of the populace in these areas and contain the problem on insurgency through peaceful means." He disclosed reports of Army intelligence teams of having verified the presence of communist saboteurs and agitators in Candoni, Hinobaan, Idoy, Cauayan, Kabangkalan and Sipalay, all of Hinigaran, Negros Occidental. [Text] [Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 13 Oct 84 p 8]

**SULU MNLF CAMP RAIDED**--Military troops have captured a rebel supply point and training camp on Sacol island, Sulu, Maj Gen Josephus Q. Ramas, Army chief, disclosed yesterday. A report by Col Ernesto C. Maderazo, 3rd Infantry Brigade commander, said the rebel camp of the Moro National Liberation Front was a staging area of the MNLF's plan to attack Zamboanga City. The camp also served as the MNLF supply point and training camp for recruits, it said. Elements of the Navy, Air Force, Army and civilian home defense force, according to Ramas, launched a forceful attack, resulting in the capture of the MNLF camp. Documents captured identified the MNLF commanders running the camp as Jack Omboc, Venedicto Paelmiano and Alex Baguio. [Text] [Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 9 Oct 84 p 6]

CSO: 4200/96

FOREIGN MINISTRY ASSESSES PRK AMNESTY ANNOUNCEMENT

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 14 Sep 84 p 1, 12

[Article: "Heng Samrin Regime Loses More People to Resistance Forces"]

[Text] Heng Samrin has lost such a large number of people to the resistance forces that a plan [similar to] 66/23 is being used in order to persuade them back.

A news report from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs informed us that an analyst of the situation in Kampuchea has recently reviewed things in Kampuchea. It is said that the Voice of Kampuchean People radio has lately beefed up its propaganda about the increasing number of resistance people and soldiers turning themselves in to the Heng Samrin regime, and also about the effective operations to wipe out the resistance forces. This is an effort to persuade the Kampucheans to take sides with the Heng Samrin regime as much as possible. The announcement about the policy on amnesty for misled people (similar to Announcement No 66/23 that the Thai Government has successfully utilized to bring back misled people and students who had once cooperated with the communist party) has especially shown that the Heng Samrin regime has lost large numbers of people. Because, if the number of those misled people who have turned themselves in actually is as large as the number the Voice of Kampuchean radio has claimed, the regime would probably not have needed to announce it the way it is.

The report further revealed that in the Heng Samrin regime's effort in bringing back misled people by promising amnesty, it can be assumed as stemming from the way the regime has oppressed the Kampuchean people, robbing them of their freedom. It has also deprived them of their rights to earn the living, which results in the scarcity of the necessities of life. Furthermore, the regime has issued several regulations allowing special privileges to Vietnamese immigrants who have settled in Kampuchea above those granted to the Kampuchean people themselves. Those who escaped from the regime and have joined with the three groups of resistance forces have also given the same reason that they escaped because they cannot stand being under the communist regime of Heng Samrin nor being controlled by the Vietnamese.

The report also said that the amnesty policy is also the consequence of the success of the resistance forces of their military operations deep inside Kampuchea, and their getting help and support from a lot of people in the interior. In addition, it is also the result of the operation of the joint radio station of the two non-communist nationalist groups who have made it possible for the people to listen to the news and results of the operations of the resistance groups, and to matters of fact so they will not fall for the propaganda of the Heng Samrin regime.

The report further mentioned that since the Voice of Kampuchean People radio has increased its propaganda in order to gain more support from the people, the analyst has pointed out that at this time the two Kampuchean nationalist sides should increasingly and continuously report the number of people escaping from both the Heng Samrin and the Vietnamese regimes.

In addition, from inquiries of the Funcinpec office in Bangkok, it is learned that during the past 3 months, more than 100 soldiers of the Heng Samrin regime along with approximately 400-500 civilians have voluntarily turned themselves in, and the number of the Heng Samrin regime soldiers who have joined the Son Sann force is said to number more than 200, including a large number of civilians.

12781

CSO: 4207/15



BROTHER COMMENTS ON PREM ILLNESS

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 29 Aug 84 p 1, 12

[Article: "Brother Says Hard Work Is Cause of Prime Minister's Illness"]

[Text] Brother of Prime Minister Prem, having visited his brother almost everyday, said the Prime Minister focused so intensively on solving economic problems that, consequently, his health deteriorated. Other matters not at all bothered. The U.S. Government meanwhile extends hospitality to help with his check-up if [the prime minister] wishes.

The older brother of Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon, Mr Somnuk Tinsulanon, who has his own business, revealed to SIAM RAT about the illness of his brother that he has visited him quite often during the first period [of illness], however, he only does that once every few days now that his health is improving. The doctor, afraid of secondary infection, strongly recommends that the prime minister take more rest.

Mr Somnuk also said that the doctor has mentioned stress from work. This weakens the body and has hurt his health. General Prem himself also admitted he had worked very hard, and that he has only begun to relax since the economy has shown signs of slight improvement.

"I have been very worried about the economic situation myself, and have been very uncomfortable since the beginning of the year. I have also told the prime minister that it has become almost unbearable. He said he was trying to solve the problems. Definitely, he said, there are those who are in trouble but he will try to lessen their troubles as much as possible," said Mr Somnuk.

Mr Somnuk has also disclosed that General Prem is seriously worried about the economic situation, and not as much about other matters, such as news of confusion or splits within the military. He is not even interested, thinking that might be the results of rumors aiming to create the splits. General Prem has always mentioned that it is an internal family problem which can be negotiated.

Asked if General Prem has ever complained of being fed up with anything, Mr Somnuk answered that General Prem has never complained and that General Prem is very good at keeping everything to himself. Even if he seriously thinks about something, he will never complain. He is not a complainer.

12781

CSO: 4207/15

MEASURES TO HELP TIN MINING INDUSTRY DISCLOSED

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 15 Sep 84 p 11

[Article: "Tin Mining Industry Council's Proposals to be Included in Rejected Quota Decisions"]

[Text] Results of decisions concerning proposals from the Tin Mining Industry Council [TMIC] have been disclosed; the quota decision was not approved. Many types of fees get a fair number of exemptions.

On Thursday, 13 September, 15 representatives from TMIC, led by Col Wichit Ratanaphanu, executive member of the council and president of the Industrial Mining Subcommittee, visited Mr Ob Wasurat, minister of industry, to inquire about the results of the decisions on the council's proposals in order to provide relief for tin mining entrepreneurs during the production control period. Major issues of the decisions are summarized as follows:

1. The Ministry of Industry has proposed to change the ministerial regulations to reduce the fee charged for closing mines, from 20 baht per rai per year to only 1 baht per rai per year. This change will take effect when the regulations are announced in the Government Gazette. As for the compensation paid in order to dispose of polluted water or dirt down public waterways, which used to be collected at the rate of 400 baht per rai per year for on-shore mines, and 100 baht per rai per year for off-shore mines, it was announced in the ministry's announcement dated 29 August that such compensation will be lifted for those who request to cease production.

As far as restrictions on the opening of new tin mines are concerned, there will be a joint determination with the TMIC to further establish the measures.

2. The cancellation of the 5 percent special support fee cannot be done at this time. Also, the reduction of the royalty during the quota limitation period is an issue that will need a detailed and careful analysis of the data.

3. The Ministry of Industry cannot allow the TMIC representatives to participate in the decisionmaking process as concerns quota distribution since the conduct of each entrepreneur will also be considered. The consideration itself will be done according to established criteria. This information has already been conveyed to them via the TMIC.

4. The consideration about ore as [criminal case] evidence, by not using the production quota the country now receives is under discussion with the Ministry of Finance. This is because the mineral will have to be sold in order that the money can be used as incentives or reward to the informants as well as to the arresters.

5. The tin ore that the Thai Zarco Mining Company has brought out for sale is considered as the whole amount of tin ore the country exports, even though the buyers may use the mineral in-country. This is according to the International Tin Agreements. However, the Mineral Resources Department is considering a solution to this problem so that the amount of tin ore exported may be increased.

6. Suggestions are given to the IMIC to establish a membership fund, or to find a suitable organization in lieu of banks in putting up collateral security for royalties for ore left at storage sites from the time it is transported from the mines to the point when it is sold. The Mineral Resources Department has been requested to consider revision of the regulations for collecting royalties at the storage sites and, for the convenience of the entrepreneurs, to consider adding more of these.

Also, requests have been made to revise the ministerial regulations to make exceptions for contributions to the Product Price Stabilization Fund, at 240 baht per basket, until the stored mineral is allowed to be used.

7. The Ministry of Industry cannot allow privilege to the on-shore ore stocks at the price 5 times higher, since it is higher than what the International Tin Council has agreed on, and that will also hurt the tin price level. Thailand's membership in the International Tin Agreements has helped in maintaining the tin price so that it would not fall too low. This has been of direct benefit to the entrepreneurs. However, some shortcomings exist with respect to Agreement No 6 presently in effect. There must be cooperation to improve the agreement so that the International Tin Agreements will be more effective in helping to maintain the tin price.

12781

CSO: 4207/15

## KPNLF TROOPS IN LOOTING SPREE

Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 15 Sep 84 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Constant Looting, Attacks by KPNLF in Villages Near Border"]

[Text] Soldiers and border patrol police are cooperating in suppressing Khmer bandit groups who are attacking, robbing and killing villagers. During a second clash, a Khmer bandit group was destroyed, with two dead, two injured and two dragged away who are expected to die.

A Khmer bandit group that sneaked across the border in the area of Ban Khlong Po, Ban Nang Saw, Ban Nong Mang and Ban Don Kloy used combat weapons in looting Thais who regularly move around in that area. The first time, they shot down the doctor administrator of Taphraya Hospital with RPG rockets until his Benz car was completely destroyed and he died. The bandit group completely scooped up all the valuables. Later, they attacked and robbed villagers who drove by. These incidents led to Border Patrol Police Unit MV201 following up to suppress the bandits, and a violent clash ensued, with one policeman badly wounded.

A newsman reported that at 9:30 pm on 13 September, Border Patrol Police Unit MV201 with Police Sublieutenant Somboon Lompheun as its head coordinated with Lt Col Thaveep Suwanasing, the commander of CK102, in leading troops to lie in ambush at various points along the border in the area, where they were confident that the Khmer bandit group would come out and wildly attack people again. They found 15 Khmer soldiers who had sneaked out from the Nong Samet side in Taphraya District, Prachinburi Province, and were headed for Thailand. The border patrol police and the military joined forces to eliminate this Khmer bandit group once and for all. The group had some women mixed in its ranks. When the Khmer bandit group invaded, the authorities encircled them to arrest them and there was a violent clash with combat weapons. The clash lasted approximately 10 minutes.

After that, the authorities clearing the area found a dead Khmer bandit holding an M-16 rifle and one Chinese-made bomb; one woman was critically shot in the side by Thai authorities. She was brought to the Khao E-dang Hospital and expired moments later. In clearing the area this time, some drops of blood were also found on the trail leading into Kampuchea and two more people are believed to have been critically wounded. Nevertheless, villagers who

had been attacked and molested by this Khmer bandit group revealed to news reporters that this was Mr Murinaka's Khmer group. There are a lot of such groups, but they are divided along district lines. They constantly loot villagers. Their strong point is at Nong Samet. In addition to their banditry and looting Thais, they also get paid 5,000 baht per head to sneak out Chinese Khmer into Thailand by bringing them to Khao E-dang.

In purging this bandit group, Pol Maj Gen Chusak Kemthong, the commander-in-chief of the Region 1 border patrol police, ordered Pol Col Thong-Oon Charoensom, a Region 2 district border patrol police chief, to cooperate fully with the military responsible for the area of operations for the security of the people.

12597

CSO: 4207/4



FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KHMER ROUGE MURDERS, ROBBERIES

Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 30 Aug 84 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Thongs Pay Respects at Funeral; Military, Police Hunt Bandits"]

[Excerpts] Khmer border bandits used combat weapons and RPG rockets to blast the car of the doctor administrator of Taphraya Hospital.

At 8:00 pm on 28 August, Mr Phalakorn Suwannarat, a district officer of Taphraya District, Prachinburi Province, reported that someone hit by an RPG rocket was lying dead on the Thanavithi Road (Taphraya District-Aranyaprathet Province), which is the road along the Thai-Khmer border. Mr Phalakorn, along with Pol Maj Vanchai Topan, the Taphraya District station inspector, and a volunteer police force hurried to the reported site. Only 500 meters from the Khao E-daeng Khmer Refugee Camp, there was a brand new, light green Citroen car with a red registration plate jutting into a dike along the shoulder of the road. The left door area had been hit by RPG rockets and had a big hole, the windows had been smashed into smithereens, the interior of the car had been blasted by bomb shrapnel and completely destroyed, and the smell of sulfur and blood filled the car. The body of Dr Kanoksak Phoonkaysorn, 27, the administrator of Taphraya Hospital, was found in the driver's seat. He had been hit by an RPG rocket right in the stomach and his guts had gushed out and piled up on his feet. He died instantly without receiving any help.

It was learned from an investigation that Dr Kanoksak was driving to meet his wife, Dr Kornkeo Phoonkaysorn, who is stationed at Aranyaprathet Hospital. He was driving toward the site of the incident when some bandits laying in ambush along the roadside, shot RPG rockets at his beautiful car blasting it into the ditch. The administrator died instantly in his car. The criminals thronged into the car, searching for valuables and they got a gold necklace and a watch, but they had not yet reached his wallet when a car approached and they scattered to escape.

The authorities presume that this robbery employing combat weapons had to have been done by persons in the Khao E-daeng area or they might have been refugees who hide their combat weapons in the jungle waiting for the right time to wander around and hold up villages. Approximately 1 week had passed since villagers traveling by car on this route were shot with combat weapons

in the same fashion. Many people have been killed and injured. The authorities are absolutely certain that the bandits are disguised as refugees, and they are prepared to severely suppress them in the future.

In a meeting on the afternoon of 29 August with Pol Lt Col Sonchai Charoensap, the chief inspector of the Taphraya District police, and Pol Maj Vanchai Topan, the state inspector, news reporters were informed that a detailed investigation of the site of the incident had turned up the tail piece of an RPG rocket and many pieces of shrapnel and Dr Kanoksak Phoonkaysorn's car radio cassette, which the bandits had not had the time to take. The bandits are believed to be Khmer Rouge or other armed partisan troops. There have been regular robberies and killings in the area, especially during this August, in the areas of Ban Nong Kham, Ban Nong Mang, Ban Nong Mek, Ban Suksamran and Ban Naveng in Taphraya District. There have been seven known robbery incidents in this area, but only a single victim reported an incident to the police because the victims think that even if they report [the robberies] to the police, that the police will be unable to track down the criminals.

These areas are in a dangerous zone. The military must approve the police entering and performing their duties there, because they are areas in which a curfew is enforced from 7:00 pm-6:00 am. Nevertheless, police authorities have drawn up a proposal to the Burapha military force to set up a chain of joint check points for patrols to protect the lives and assets of the population, maintain security for travelers and prevent disasters. Tracking down these criminals to arrest them is difficult because the area is so vast, while the number of officials and troops is small. Nevertheless, police authorities have spread out their forces in ambushes at every point where they believe that the criminals can escape.

12597

CSO: 4207/4

## AGRICULTURE

### BRIEFS

**GRAIN DELIVERIES BY NORTHERN PROVINCES**--By 15 August 1984, the deliveries of grain to the state granaries by the provinces and cities in the north had reached 99.3 percent of the planned quota for fifth-month and spring grain. In this, 368,000 tons were collected to pay the agricultural tax, which was 93 percent of the planned quota. Purchases according to the economic contracts reached 92,000 tons; 31,000 tons were collected for machine plowing wages and water conservancy expenses. Twelve provinces and cities in former Zone 4 and in midland and lowland areas, Quang Ninh Province and 110 districts and 2,700 agricultural cooperatives fulfilled or exceeded the quotas for mobilizing grain this season. Nghe Tinh exceeded the quota by 15 percent, and Binh Tri Thien exceeded the quota by 5 percent. Ha Son Binh, Hai Hung, Haiphong, Thanh Hoa, Hanoi, Ha Nam Ninh and Quang Ninh reached 100.1 to 102.3 percent. Many provinces are continuing to mobilize additional grain in excess of the quotas set by the central echelon. The amount delivered to the granaries by the mountain provinces is still low. Because of this, the rapid delivery of paddy to the granaries must be guided closely. At the same time, corn must be actively purchased in order to fulfill the plan. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Aug 84 p 1] 11943

**FOOD PRODUCTION INCREASES**--Hanoi 28 October (VNA)--Tho Xuan District in Thanh Hoa Province south of Hanoi has made rapid progress in food production. Total annual food output in the 1976-80 period increased by 16.6 percent and in the 1981-83 period by 41.3 percent compared with 1971-75. Food share per capita rose to 306 kgs a year in the 1976-80 period, up by 12.9 percent over the 1971-75 period. The district's annual food procurement to the state rose to 18,000 tons in the 1981-83 period, up by 136 percent, over the 1971-75 period. To date, all the 23 districts and towns in Thanh Hoa have completed the planning of the economy at district level the keynote of which is to reorganize production and to draw up appropriate yearly plans. The province has, to this effect, paid special attention to raising the cultural standard of its cadres, particularly in production and business management. About 30 percent of the members of the provincial party committee have university degrees and 21.4 percent have completed secondary education. In particular 3.2 percent of cadres of the district agricultural committees have completed or are sitting at higher education courses on agriculture. [Text] [OW280757 Hanoi VNA in English 1719 GMT 28 Oct 84]

AN GIANG RICE HARVEST--VNA: The production collectives and peasants in An Giang have harvested two-thirds of the summer-autumn rice area. The harvesting of the high-yield summer-autumn rice area has been completed. The peasants in An Giang sowed and transplanted almost 50,000 hectares in high-yield summer-autumn rice, almost double last season's area. Yields have reached 40 quintals per hectare. Many villages in Phu Tan District have had yields of 43 to 49 quintals per hectare, an increase of 5 to 10 quintals as compared with the previous season. The summer-autumn rice has produced high yields because of sowing and transplanting new rice varieties on schedule. And 250 to 300 kg of nitrate fertilizer were applied to each hectare, an increase of 50 to 100 kg as compared with the previous season. At present, water levels in the Tien and Hau rivers are rising rapidly. Levels are rising 0.8 to 1 meter faster as compared with the same period last year. The rivers may reach the flood stage by the end of August and so the production collectives and peasants must speed up the harvesting of the summer-autumn rice and build embankments to prevent flooding and protect the rice area not yet harvested. During the first 12 days of harvesting the summer-autumn rice, the peasants in the districts with high-yield rice delivered 10,000 tons of paddy to the state, which was three times faster than last year. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Aug 84 p 1] 11943

CSU: 4209/002

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### HA TUYEN TAKES STEPS TO IMPROVE SECURITY, ECONOMY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Aug 84 p 3

[Article by Nguyen Van Duc, the secretary of the Ha Tuyen Provincial VCP Committee: "Ha Tuyen Builds the Economy Along With Solidifying National Defense and Security"]

[Text] Ha Tuyen is a mountainous border province where production and life are very difficult because of the dangerous mountains and divided terrain. Also, the farming standards and the customs and practices of the 20 tribes in the province are different. The troops and people of Ha Tuyen must constantly fight against the war of destruction and armed operations of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, who are encroaching on our border. The problem for the party organization and tribal groups in our province is to form a strong bulwark, have a strong economy and national defense and build security in order to defeat any type of war launched by the Chinese aggressors and securely defend our borders.

In order to solve the grain problem, Ha Tuyen has developed a concept of being self-reliant, used intensive cultivation to increase yields as the principal method, built high-yield fields and zones, developed an agro-forestry structure in each village and district, maintained the water sources for production, protected the environment, used the forests to support the fields and used the fields and forests to support people, limited the destruction of the forests as much as possible and increased grain yields. During the past 3 years, in implementing the resolution of the Third Provincial Party Organization Congress, the gross production of grain increased from 230,000 tons in 1982 to 245,000 tons in 1983. The province is striving to reach 260,000 tons in 1984 and 270,000 tons in 1985. Because of stepping up the work of improving and protecting the forests, doing afforestation work, turning over management of the land and forests to the cooperatives and cooperative members, establishing forest funds and building forest gardens, Ha Tuyen is gradually covering the empty fields and bare hills, particularly in the high border areas and headwater areas. In 1983, the province planted more than 10,000 hectares of concentrated forests. It planted 10 million dispersed trees and limited forest destruction to a very low level. This was the year in which gross production of grain reached the highest level ever. Agricultural production is expanding. While the area has increased only 4.6 percent, gross production has increased 43 percent.



The districts, particularly a number of districts in the high border areas, have balanced grain for the people and cadres in the district, reserved some for distribution to the province and carried out rear service [tasks] on the spot. From a situation in which it had to request hundreds of tons of grain from the province every year, in 1983, Meo Vac District not only balanced its grain but contributed 180 tons of grain and 10 tons of food products to the province.

Along with stepping up agricultural and forestry production, Ha Tuyen is solidifying and expanding local industry and artisan industry and handicrafts, the heart of which is repair machinery and agricultural and forestry products processing. The aim is to satisfy agriculture's need for tools and the people's need for consumer goods and to increase the sources of export goods. The province has reorganized production and the export goods business and expanded the districts' right to take the initiative so that they can exploit the potential concerning arable land, labor and occupations in order to expand production and business. In 1983, Meo Vac District earned an additional 7 million dong from export goods.

In the mountainous border provinces, communications and transportation play a particularly important role. Upholding the concept of self-reliance and implementing the guideline of the "state and people working together, the central echelon and localities working together," during the past 3 years, the tribesmen in Ha Tuyen have worked almost 5 million man-days and opened more than 400 km of new roads in order to support economic construction and expansion, bring culture to the high border areas and support the combat [activities] and lives of the soldiers at the key points. During the final 6 months of 1984, the tribesmen in our province will set aside another 1 million man-days and open 90 km of new roads, repair, upgrade and expand the [existing] roads, repair the bridges and emergency lines and expand the communications network.

To defeat the war of destruction started by the reactionary Peking power-holders, the Ha Tuyen Party Organization is educating the cadres, party members and tribesmen in the province, helping people to have a deep understanding of the enemy's insidious plots and methods, heightening patriotism and [helping people] manifest a spirit of being the master of the country. Each person must improve, each production installation must grow stronger and the province must grow stronger in order to be ready to fight and gain the victory.

Along with stepping up production and expanding the economy, we are reorganizing the populace and closely coordinating settling the nomads and building a new life with building combat villages.

Implementing the resolution of the Fifth VCP Congress and the directives and resolutions of the VCP Central Committee, the Ha Tuyen Party Organization is promoting solidifying and building the party, revamping the organizations and cadre ranks and coordinating party building with party protection from the primary level. These tasks will ensure that the party organizations have combat strength and sufficient leadership capabilities to carry out the



two strategic tasks at the localities and primary level. The enemy's psychological warfare and espionage activities and acts of destruction have been discovered and dealt with promptly. Political security and national defense have been maintained. Each village, hamlet and district is a fortress to kill the enemy. Ha Tuyen has promoted building local forces and assembled and mobilized militia and self-defense force units to produce and be prepared for combat. To help the border districts and villages become stronger, besides expanding the economy, carrying out the rear service tasks on the spot and solidifying security and national defense at each border production installation, the entire province is carrying on a border development movement. The rear districts, in a spirit of brotherhood, are providing human and material power to the forward districts. The tribesmen in the province have provided enthusiastic support and hit the target of [contributing] 10 million dong, 1,000 tons of grain and 1,000 buffalos to expand production and organize the lives of the people in the border districts and villages. The "for the beloved key points, all for the front line" movement is becoming a powerful revolutionary movement of the masses and is contributing to strengthening ethnic and military-civilian solidarity and to having a strong people's warfare battlefield. In building the economy, some districts such as Yen Son and Son Duong and the city of Tuyen Quang have carried on intensive cultivation well and districts such as Chiem Hoa have reorganized forestry production and built a good agro-forestry structure. On the national defense and security fronts, good districts such as Meo Vac have built district military fortifications. Na Hang has destroyed many espionage rings formed by the Chinese and cleaned up the district. Yen Minh has fought excellently, Vi Xuyen has proved to be strong in combat and Ha Giang City and Son Duong District have provided much human and material power to the front line.

Since 2 April 1984, the Chinese reactionaries have concentrated their efforts on launching fierce attacks on Ha Tuyen Province. They have fired tens of thousands of artillery rounds and sent their troops to occupy a number of points inside our territory. But the enemy artillerymen have been properly punished and their infantrymen have been killed and pushed back. Production and life in the province have not been disrupted. The production installations have grown stronger, the organizations have been solidified, the cadres have matured quickly and life, work and combat are more intense.

Scoring the above achievements, the party organization and tribesmen in our province know very well that above all, Ha Tuyen has benefited from the brilliant leadership and guidance of the VCP Central Committee and Council of Ministers. These results are also due to the struggle made by the troops and people in the province, who have risen up with a concept of self-reliance, manifested a spirit of collective ownership in the localities and at the production installations and built ethnic and military-civilian solidarity. These are the results of building the party, administration and mass organizations that are strong politically and ideologically and of organizing things in conjunction with carrying out the political tasks.

Implementing the resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the VCP Central Committee, Ha Tuyen Province has put forth a revolutionary action program and improved

economic management from the production installations with the aim of managing and using the laborers, arable land and occupations well in order to hit the socioeconomic targets put forth by the Third Provincial Party Organization Congress. The immediate task is to rearrange and reorganize agricultural, forestry and industrial production and the services and implement economic coordination between the production and business units in the province and between the localities and the central echelon and provinces. Management must be improved in conjunction with carrying on a division of labor and decentralization, especially for the district echelon, and the right of the enterprises and corporations to show initiative in production and business enterprise must be manifested. The product contracts in the low areas must be reviewed, the product contracts in the high areas must be expanded, and the new management mechanism in agriculture must be perfected. Border construction must be accelerated and combat readiness and success in combat must be ensured. Distribution and circulation must be rearranged and carried out well and management must be improved in order to support production and combat well and to gradually stabilize and improve the lives of the people, cadres, workers and soldiers in the armed forces. Organization must be simplified and the task administrative staffs must be reduced in size. In 1984, the province is striving to produce 260,000 tons of grain, mobilize 40,000 tons for the state, afforest 10,000 hectares of land and step up turning over control of land and forest areas to the cooperative member families. The machinery and small hydroelectric clusters must be expanded, the control of money and goods must be promoted, and sufficient quantities of goods must be supplied to the public security forces and the armed forces. The export of agricultural and forestry products and drugs must be stepped up, and the export value must be increased quickly. The border construction movement and the "for the beloved key points and all for the front line" movement must become more intense with the aim of promptly satisfying the requirements of combat readiness and combat. Ha Tuyen vows to be worthy of the country's trust and will strive to complete all the construction tasks and defend our socialist fatherland and our country's border.

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## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

### USSR-SRV COOPERATION IN HYDROELECTRIC POWER PROJECTS NOTED

Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 42, 15-21 Oct 84 p 10

[Article by IZVESTIYA special correspondent Valeriy Kadzhaya: "Hoa Binh Means Peace"]

[Excerpts] Of all the facilities which are being built in Vietnam with the help of the Soviet Union and the CEMA member countries, the most important, without a doubt, is the hydroelectric network at Hoa Binh, which translates as "peace." Here, about 50 meters above the place where the Da River flows into the Hong Ha River, the largest GES [hydroelectric station] in Southeast Asia is rising, with a capacity of almost 2 million kw. Each year it will provide the northern regions of Vietnam with twice as much as power as is currently generated in the country as a whole.

No less (if not more) significant is the hydronetwork's other task--to curb the "duet" of the sister rivers. The Hong Ha valley is the main granary of Vietnam. The most fertile red soil (from which the river gets its name) and the abundance of water allow the richest harvest of rice to be gathered here. But this same abundance of water turns from a blessing into a curse when the Hong Ha overflows its banks.

Usually the Black River floods about 3 times per century. The delta experienced one of these in 1945. Then, the Black River poured into the Red River almost 22,000 m<sup>3</sup> of water per second--4.5 times more than the usual high water. The dam was planned for such a maximum. Its most serious test occurred last year.

The high water, as always, began suddenly: on 4 August the water began to rise with each hour. Toward evening the speed of the current in the canal reached 13 meters and the discharge of water was 11,500 m<sup>3</sup> per second. The river tore away 30 pieces [of the dam], but this was foreseen in the draft plan. The high water peak lasted 4 days and then the water began to recede. All the structures withstood the storm.

If Hoa Binh is entirely the child of the well-known Moscow Gidroyekt Institute, then Tri An is the joint project of Soviet and Vietnamese specialists. The developers found an ideal site for the GES. The Tri An waterfall cascade, about 80 km from Ho Chi Minh on the Dong Nai River, second in size to the Mekong, is

a site both picturesque and well-suited for construction of a hydroelectric station. Here, on one of the sections, where the height of the fall is 40 meters and the stretch is 10 km, the firstborn of the power engineers of liberated South Vietnam is rising. One can say: "It grows not by days but by hours." The construction of the GES, an industrial base and support structures is occurring simultaneously with the design work. As they say, time does not wait.

In the intensive working days of the heroic Vietnamese people one can clearly see the traits of a flowering socialist state. There will be in this much-suffering land development of industry and highly productive agriculture; there will be leading science and technology; there will be riches and well-being.

This will be, and the guarantee is the persistence, self reliance and love of labor of the people and the fraternal, unselfish aid of the Soviet Union and the other CEMA member countries.

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## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

### PHAM VAN DONG GREETES UN OFFICIALS ON NAMIBIA

OW262024 Hanoi VNA in English 1617 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Hanoi 26 October (VNA)—Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today sent a message of greetings to Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations, and Paul Lusaka, chairman of the UN Council for Namibia (UNCN), on the occasion of the week of solidarity with the Namibian people (27 October), organised by the UNCN.

The message says:

"Over the past decades, the South African apartheid administration, in spite of condemnation by the international community and the resolutions of the United Nations has stubbornly maintained its colonialist occupation of Namibia and denied the Namibian people their fundamental national rights. The continued existence of the South Africa apartheid regime and its brazen application of reactionary policies at home, its policy of aggression against neighbours, and its policy of causing instability in the region, are due to the encouragement and assistance of the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, those who are obstructing and opposing the Namibian people's struggle for independence.

"Paced with changes of the situation increasingly unfavorable to them, disadvantage, the South African authorities, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, have carried out new, wicked and cunning tricks aimed at imposing the apartheid policy, maintaining their illegal occupation of Namibia, carrying out the policy of blockade, aggression and multi-facet sabotage against independent countries in Southern Africa, jeopardizing people and security in this region.

"The people and the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam energetically condemn the South African apartheid regime and call on the international community and the UN Security Council to take measures aimed at strongly isolating and punishing South Africa, forcing it to immediately and unconditionally return independence to Namibia and to stop its policy of aggression and sabotage against and destabilisation of the region.

"The people and the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam affirm their strong and consistent support for the heroic and persistent struggle of the Namibian people for freedom and independence, under the leadership of the South West African Peoples's Organization (SWAPO), against South Africa's

colonialist occupation and firmly believe that the Namibian people's just cause, though still meeting with many hardships and trials, will win complete victory.

"We hope that the annual organization of the week of solidarity with the Namibian people by the UN Council for Namibia will continuously remind and motivate the international community to give stronger support and more effective assistance to the heroic struggle of the Namibian people and the SWAPO."

CSO: 4200/110



## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

### BRIEFS

FRENCH HISTORIAN RECEIVED--Hanoi, 25 October (VNA)--Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong recently received here the French historian Charles Fourniaux, secretary general of the France-Vietnam Friendship Association (FVFA). With Chairman Pham Van Dong were Trinh Ngoc Thai, secretary general of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with other peoples, and Nguyen Van Quy, vice president of the Vietnam-France Friendship Association (VFPA). The chairman said that Charles Fourniaux's visit to Vietnam was an opportunity for him to understand better the history, the land, the people and the cause of national construction and defence of Vietnam, thus contributing to further enhance the long-standing friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Vietnam and France. He expressed heartfelt thanks to the FVFA and the French people for their valuable support and assistance to the just struggle of the Vietnamese people in the past and at present. The reception took place in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere. While here, Charles Fourniaux had working sessions with the VFPA, the Committee for Social Sciences, the Institute of History and other concerned offices, and visited Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and other localities. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1544 GMT 25 Oct 85 OW]

PROVINCIAL DELEGATION VISITS CUBA--Hanoi, 29 October (VNA)--A delegation of the party Committee of the Mekong River Delta Province of Ben Tre led by its secretary Nguyen Van Trung paid a 10-day visit to Cuba ending 26 October. While in Cuba, it exchanged experience on the party work with Luis Alvarez de la Nuez, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and secretary of La Havana Province's party committee, and other leading officials of the province. It toured a number of educational, cultural and economic establishments in La Havana including Ben Tre Commune, Bauta District, a sister unit of Vietnam's Ben Tre Province. On 24 October, the delegation was cordially received by leading officials of the Cuba-Vietnam Friendship Association. Vice president of the association Pedro Palacio and Vietnamese Ambassador to Cuba Hoang Luong were present. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT 29 Oct 84 OW]

PARTY DELEGATION VISITS CUBA--Hanoi, 29 October (VNA)--A delegation of the Department for Propaganda and Training of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee led by Le Xuan Dong, deputy head of the department visited Cuba from 16-26 October. It was cordially received by Orlando Fundora Lopez, alternate member, and chairmen of the Commission for Propaganda and Training,

of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee. It had working sessions with senior officials of the department and other bodies concerned. The two sides compared notes on the ideological work and discussed measures to promote cooperation between the two parties in the propaganda and training work. It toured a number of economic cultural and educational establishments in various localities in Cuba. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1540 GMT 29 Oct 84 OW]

CENTRAL AMERICAN SITUATION--Hanoi, 30 October, (VNA)--The present upheavals in Central America are deeply rooted in the U.S. policy of domination and exploitation, said Vietnamese ambassador Le Kim Chung, at the 25 October morning session of the 39th UN general assembly. Le Kim Chung, deputy head of the Vietnamese UN mission, recalled the world-wide condemnation of the U.S. aggression against Grenada. "But," he pointed out, "Grenada is only the tip of an iceberg. The presence of the U.S. armed forces and their activities constitute a permanent source of tension and a threat to national independence, security and stability of all the countries in the area." He expressed strong support for the well-meaning efforts of the Contadora group, and the Nicaraguan Government to achieve a solution to the regional crisis through a dialogue with the United States and neighbouring countries. The Vietnamese ambassador also voiced firm support for the Cuban people's struggle to defend their national independence and freedom, for the Nicaraguan people's fight for national defence against the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen, for the Salvadoran and the Panamanian peoples' struggle for independence and complete sovereignty. He demanded the United States withdraw its troops from Grenada. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0709 GMT 30 Oct 84 OW]

NEW ALGERIAN ENVOY--Hanoi, 30 October (VNA)--Hoang Tung, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, and Vu Quang, member of the CPVCC and head of its International Department, have cordially received Seferdjeli Assa, the newly accredited Algerian ambassador to Vietnam. The Vietnamese officials warmly welcomed the Algerian ambassador and wished him success in his mission of contributing to the enhancement of the friendship and multi-form cooperation between the two parties, governments and peoples. The reception took place in a warm and cordial atmosphere. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0724 GMT 30 Oct 84 OW]

KAMPUCHEAN DELEGATION ENDS VISIT--Hanoi, 30 October (VNA)--A delegation of the Kampuchean Ministry of Justice led by Coulinhoth [name as received], head of the Criminal and Civil Department of the ministry, left here today after a 2-week working visit made at the invitation of the Vietnamese Ministry of Justice. The delegation was cordially received by Minister of Justice Phan Hin. The delegation had working sessions with the host ministry, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Organ of Control. It studied and exchanged experiences in the fields of justice, control and jurisdiction in Hanoi, Haiphong, and the provinces of Quang Ninh and Ha Son Binh. It also visited the law college in Hanoi. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1613 GMT 30 Oct 84 OW]

CONGO RECEIVES SRV ENVOY--Hanoi, 30 October (VNA)--The prime minister of the government of the People's Republic of Congo has affirmed Congo's support to and cooperation with Vietnam aimed at strengthening the traditional friendship

between the two peoples. In his talk with Vietnamese ambassador Tran Xuan Man in Brazzaville on 25 October, Ange Edouard Pongui, who is also Political Bureau member of the Congolese Party of Labour Central Committee, paid tribute to the Vietnamese people's past struggles, especially the anti-U.S. resistance, saying that they had set a bright example of revolutionary Marxism to the national liberation movements. The Congolese premier spoke highly of the Vietnamese specialists in Congo and expressed his gratitude for Vietnam's assistance even though the Vietnamese people are facing a host of problems left by a long and atrocious war. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1621 GMT 30 Oct 84 OW]

GUINEA AMBASSADOR ENDS TOUR--Hanoi, 30 October (VNA)--Koikoy Gravogui, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Guinean Revolutionary and People's Republic has left here for home at the end of his term of office in Vietnam. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1629 GMT 30 Oct 84 OW]

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